

## Prohibition: Its Economic and Industrial Effects

## ICE CREAM TRADE STEADILY CLIMBS IN DAYS FOLLOWING PROHIBITION

Production Figures Show 114,000,000-Gallon Increase in Nine Years—Candy People, However, Say They Are Not Legal Heirs to Liquor

By PROFESSOR HERMAN FELDMAN  
Of the Ames Tuck School of Administration and Finance, Dartmouth College.

## Article XIII. Have Ice Cream Parlors, Candy Stores, Tobacco Shops and Cafeterias Benefited From Prohibition?

When in the old days a man was pressing you to drop into a saloon with him, he did not have to limit himself to the offer of a drink. He could suggest a sandwich or at least a cigar, of which there was usually a good assortment. It is maintained in various quarters that with the abolition of the saloons, some of the sandwich and food business was transferred to cafeterias, and that some people smoke who used to drink. It is also claimed that prohibition has led many people to seek a similar stimulation in the purchase of sweets, such as candy and ice cream. The purpose of this article is to consider all these possibilities.

The facts obtained justify us in concluding that the consumption of ice cream was very favorably affected by prohibition, many brewers themselves having turned their plants into ice cream factories and promoted its sale. There has probably been some effect in increasing the consumption of candy, although it is not as certain. The growth of the consumption of tobacco presents some confusing problems, as will be shown. The increase in the number of cafeterias was due to many causes, but among these prohibition unquestionably is an important one.

## Prohibition and the Consumption of Ice Cream

That there has been a striking increase of ice cream consumption, is borne out by figures on every hand. There has been a corresponding increase in the number of ice cream parlors. In Chicago, for example, the number of ice cream parlors licensed in 1918 was 2124; in 1925, the number was 4157.

Statistics for ice cream production were obtained from the National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, from 1916 to 1925. They are compiled in the following table:

| Year | Total Production in Gallons | Year | Total Production in Gallons |
|------|-----------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 1916 | 208,320,000                 | 1921 | 244,000,000                 |
| 1917 | 210,000,000                 | 1922 | 263,520,000                 |
| 1918 | 220,000,000                 | 1923 | 294,000,000                 |
| 1919 | 220,000,000                 | 1924 | 285,550,000                 |
| 1920 | 260,000,000                 | 1925 | 322,720,000                 |

Examining these figures, we observe an increase in consumption, between 1916 and 1925, of over 114,000,000 gallons, or about 55 per cent as against an increase in population of somewhat less than 15 per cent.

Is prohibition partly responsible? All authorities consulted say yes. In a bulletin prepared under the supervision of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics by the Agricultural Department of Cornell University, it is stated: "The remarkable expansion of the ice cream business since 1918 is due, in part, to prohibition and accounts for a large share of the increase in cream receipts in recent years." Dr. C. C. Stinson, Health Officer of Grand Rapids, asserts: "The great growth of the ice cream business is unquestionably due to the abolition of the saloons." Indeed, the sale of ice cream was promoted by the brewers themselves, as many of them turned their plants into ice cream factories after prohibition.

## Prohibition and Candy Consumption

There seems to be a widespread impression that the candy industry is the legal heir of liquor. A distinguished witness, in his testimony at the hearings on national prohibition at Washington, in April, 1926, asserted that this was due to the substitution of candy for alcoholic beverages. He said: "Persons who deny themselves the use of alcoholic liquors and restrict themselves entirely to non-alcoholic beverages are nearly always liberal consumers of sweet drinks and are large eaters of starch and sugar, which they take for the stimulating effects and sense of well-being produced by the alcohol generated in the system."

This would lead one to suppose that the industry had benefited enormously from prohibition, but among responsible persons in the candy industry the idea is considerably discounted. The secretary of the New England Manufacturing Confectioners' Association is typical of the attitude shown, in his assertion that: "I have been able to observe nothing in support of the theory that prohibition has increased greatly the consumption of candy. The increase does not appear to have been greater than the increase in population and in general purchasing power."

Turning for assistance to the United States Census of Manufactures, we can obtain statistics only to 1914, and only in terms of value of product, not in pounds produced or some similarly standard unit. It is with some misgiving that we have prepared the following table, in which the second column represents a rough revision of the official figures in order to allow for increases in population and in prices. We admit that this revision cannot be taken very seriously. Nevertheless the figures as given have some value in showing an increase in the value of candy products manufactured and indicating also a probable increase of from 20 to 25 per cent in the actual production and consumption.

## INCREASE IN CANDY CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

| Year | United States Census | Revised figures (rough) to allow for population increases and changes in price | Estimated increase over 1914 (%) |
|------|----------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1914 | \$152,685,000        | \$152,685,000  | 0                                |
| 1915 | 447,726,000          | 195,000,000  | 29                               |
| 1916 | 513,958,000          | 185,000,000  | 21                               |
| 1917 | 566,256,000          | 210,000,000  | 37                               |
| 1918 | 580,761,000          | 195,000,000  | 27                               |

\*First the United States Census figures were corrected for increases in population over 1914, viz: 7 per cent in 1915, 12 per cent in 1916 and 18 per cent in 1917. The changes in prices over 1914 taken into account amounted to 110 per cent for 1915, 48 per cent for 1916, 50 per cent for 1917 and 50 per cent for 1918. No claim is made that this computation leaves us more than an estimate, but in general terms the comparison is borne out by other methods of analyzing the figures.

The assertion that there is some transference in taste from a thirst for liquor to an appetite for candy is backed up to the extent that there has been a considerable increase in candy consumption. From several sources, such as one from one of the largest sweet companies, it was reported to the writer that workmen have been buying markedly more candy at the cafeteria counter, aside from an alleged increase in baked confectionery demanded as dessert. But how separate the possible

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## HIGH STANDARD DEMANDED IN OUTDOOR 'ADS'

Delegates to Boston Conference Hear of Advancements Made in the Business

Representatives of outdoor advertising firms from every New England state except Connecticut, convened this morning at the Copley Plaza Hotel in the semi-annual meeting of the Outdoor Advertising Association of New England.

The meeting was officially opened by Charles H. Howard, president of the New England Association. The morning was devoted to routine business and the reading of reports by C. W. Burrell, secretary, one of which dealt with the assistance lent by the association to the New England Council in its efforts to have a distinctive sign conspicuously placed upon every factory in New England for the benefit of strangers and tourists. The association went on record as desiring to further co-operate in this work.

The afternoon session was opened by C. B. Lovell of Chicago, the secretary and general manager of the National Outdoor Advertising Association, who, for the last four months, has been traveling through 25 states, addressing national advertisers and buyers of advertising.

## Outlines Advertisers' Position

Mr. Lovell outlined the position held by advertising in the business world, the conditions that had arisen that necessitated changes in advertising, and the measures that advertisers should and must take if they were to keep abreast of the times.

"These are swiftly moving times," he said, in describing how the radio, the electric refrigerator, the air mail, and the four-wheel brakes had all been invented and made practical, and within a short time had come to be taken as a part of the daily routine. "Wonders are accepted as commonplace, and that presents a real problem to advertising. But thankfully advertising has kept abreast of the times."

Other problems have arisen that advertising men have had to meet; he went on. Where there was no decentralization of markets in towns 10 years ago, now each neighborhood of the community has its center of buying. And where a man 10 years ago would stock his automobile with food and gasoline before starting on an all-day drive, he now never gets a thought, but gets what he wants along the road.

"There is expansion going on throughout the country in the buying habits of the people," he said. "Before, it was necessary to advertise in the home community because it was there that the money would be spent. But now we are a migratory nation, moving all the time. "Once a person was born and grew up on or near a single spot. Now people are moving about to where they find conditions best suited to them. Advertising has had to meet that situation, so advertising itself."

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## PLANT AT SALEM TO WIDEN STATE POWER PRODUCT

Eventual Outlay of From \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 Involved in Project

Construction by the Eastern Massachusetts Electric Company of a 500,000 horsepower plant for the production of electricity at a cost of from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 when it shall have been finally completed and the building of 7.5 miles of high tension transmission trunk lines at a cost of not less than \$1,500,000 along the right of way of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company in eastern and northeastern Massachusetts are forecast in the recent decision of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities that the public convenience and interest will be served thereby.

Rapidly increasing demand for electricity has led the electric company to make plans for the erection at Salem, on the site of the old Phillips Wharf, of the great plant which is to be built, unit by unit, of 100,000 horsepower each, the first section of the improvement to cost about \$7,000,000 and which can be completed in two years after actual work begins.

## Coal Handling Plant Built

A large coal handling plant has already been built at the site of the projected electric establishment and the work of filling in and reclaiming the land at Phillips Wharf has far advanced.

Today the five power plants of the company at Malden, Salem, Revere, Newburyport, and Haverhill produce electricity with about 50,000 horsepower capacity. Each of the plants owned by the company and now producing its electricity are driven by steam generated in boilers heated by coal. The first unit of the projected plant will be double the combined capacity of the plants now operated by the company.

Preparatory to the building of the great central current-producing plant at Salem, the company bought rights of way along railroad locations now in use or abandoned from the Boston & Maine railroad for \$140,000 thus enabling the concern to construct high tension electric transmission cable lines between Salem, Peabody, Danvers, Middleton, North Andover, Lynnfield, Wenham, Topsfield, Boxford, Georgetown, Newbury, Newburyport, Groveland, Haverhill, Saugus, Melrose, Wakefield, Revere, and Chelsea, as well as some seven other municipalities in this general area.

## Right of Eminent Domain

The Eastern Massachusetts Electric Company was enabled to come before the State Department of Public Utilities and ask for approval of its purchase of rights of way and land along the railroad between Boston and Salem, by reason of the Legislature's having amended last year Chapter 276 of the laws to provide that an electric company can take land by eminent domain of a railroad corporation for a transmission line.

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## Sharing America's Tribute



Colonel Lindbergh and His Mother in the Center of the Nation's Gaze.

## NEW DAY DAWNS UPON HUMANITY IN MACHINE ERA

Hard Labor Past, Says Educator; Man Now Has Time to Better Himself

CLEVELAND, O., June 14 (Special)—A new prosperity is coming to America—a prosperity born of the gradual elimination of hard labor on the part of men—and it is up to advertising men to play their part in the education of the people to stand this condition was the message brought to the convention here of the National Industrial Advertisers' Association by Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin.

"Machinery has been developed to the point that it is now doing the hard forms of labor, which have held men down in the past," Dr. Frank told the convention. "In Henry Ford's latest book, 'Today and Tomorrow' are eight words which most aptly describe this condition. They are, 'Hard labor is for machines—not for men.' 'In these eight words are 100 unspoken truths. In them are a new education; in them are unlearned lessons. In a secular way, it is saying, 'Let there be light.' It is a new Magna Charta. In this new prosperity that is to come as the result of the emancipation of man from hard labor, you advertising men must contribute to the result. You must educate nations in the uses of prosperity."

"Both poverty and prosperity are challenges to men and nations. It takes strong men to stand either. We are getting where we must stand wealth as a fact, as men used to accept poverty. We must remember that we are pioneers in poverty and amateurs in prosperity."

"Use slogans honestly, but don't take too much stock in some of the old adages. There is one that says that any man who can make something better than anyone else will see a path beaten to his door, even though he lives in the woods. I doubt that; I am afraid that while he is in the woods waiting for the world to come to his door, some smart salesman will convince the world to buy elsewhere."

More than 250 delegates were present at the opening sessions of the convention in Hotel Statler.

## SEEK AID TO MEXICAN MINES

MEXICO CITY (R)—A reduction of government taxation upon mines to relieve the present depression in Mexico's mine industry and to prevent a threatened suspension of operations in some of the important mining sections, is asked in a petition of the Chihuahua Mining Chamber of Commerce to the Government.

## COL. LINDBERGH RETURNS TO THANK FLYING FIELD FORCES FOR HELP ON HOP

Transatlantic Flier Escapes Some New York Celebrations by Early Visit to Airports—Stands Up Well Under Cross-Examination by Reporters

## Lindbergh Abstinence Keeps Two From Liquor

By the Associated Press

New York, June 14

NEWS report editorials appeared today on the Lindbergh reception. One of these in the morning World reads:

Heard on the corner of Fulton and William Streets:

"Hey!"

"Hey yourself!"

"Feel like a little drink?"

"Sure."

"Come inside."

"Wait a minute, wait a minute."

"What's the matter?"

"Lindy don't touch it, you know."

"Say, I forgot about that."

"Guess we better not."

"That's right. Guess we better not."

♦ ♦ ♦

## Prohibition Product

Inspiration for Many

A READER of the Monitor who lives in Hempstead, N. Y., writes:

"Captain Lindbergh's report card as published in the Monitor on May 25 is an inspiration to the youth of today. I hope to see it reprinted in all daily papers and many magazines."

"The local Elks Club tacked it on the bulletin board for all to see. My older daughter took it to class dinner of her college today. My younger girl put it on the bulletin board of the high school, my husband took it to the office, and I mailed a copy to Mr. Donald Hall, designer of the Spirit of St. Louis, who really deserves more newspaper notice than he received. Mr. Hall is another product of prohibition touched alcohol or even drank coffee or tea."

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## Represents Best in American Youth

By the Associated Press

New Bedford, Mass.

ANSON B. HOUGHTON, ambassador to the Court of St. James's, arrived at Salter's Point this morning to spend a few days with his brother, Arthur Houghton and Mrs. Houghton at their estate, The Meadows. In a brief reference to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who was the guest of Ambassador and Mrs. Houghton at the American Embassy in London during his visit to England, the Ambassador had this to say:

"He is a very remarkable boy. Amid all the excitement and noise he has kept himself perfectly calm and well poised. He represents, it seems to me, the very best in American youth, sane, clear-eyed, courageous, animated by a very distinct sense of duty towards the Republic. He has a charming manner, a wonderful, winning smile and address."

♦ ♦ ♦

## Lindbergh's Example

Held Before Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Providence, R. I.

MARGARET SHOVE MORRIS, dean of the Women's College in Brown University, urged students, in her Ivy Day address, to accept the lesson offered by Colonel Lindbergh's accomplishments.

"Education, if approached in the spirit of the great adventurers, is, in itself, courageous and romantic," Dean Morris said. "Some day we shall fly in passenger ships by the airways Lindbergh and his fellow flights to Europe, and I believe, too, that some day our children will be better educated through methods being tried today as experiments."

"The lead colleges have taken along unknown paths of adventure, risking everything on new concepts of education, may safely be followed by students, but students now are too often afraid to launch themselves headlong into the great adventure of learning. They are held back by inhibitions and so miss the romance of college education, which is the great adventure in the realm of the spirit."

♦ ♦ ♦

## 'American Arbitrator; Good-Will Disseminator'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wilbraham, Mass.

THE modesty and poise of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, unspiced by his aviation achievement and the plaudits and admiration it has brought him, were held up as a shining example by Bishop W. F. Anderson of the Methodist Episcopal Church in his commencement address at Wilbraham Academy yesterday afternoon. He referred to him as "the new American arbitrator and disseminator of good will."

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## SEEK AID TO MEXICAN MINES

MEXICO CITY (R)—A reduction of government taxation upon mines to relieve the present depression in Mexico's mine industry and to prevent a threatened suspension of operations in some of the important mining sections, is asked in a petition of the Chihuahua Mining Chamber of Commerce to the Government.

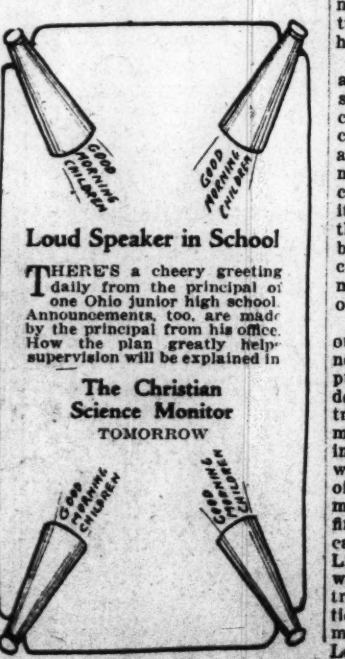
## COMPROMISE SAID TO BE REACHED ON THE FILMS BILL

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, June 14—A compromise is understood to have been reached on the much-disputed films bill. The measure which requires a minimum quota of British-produced films to be exhibited at all picture houses here has been held up in the committee stage in Parliament owing to the picture interests' opposition.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, president of the Board of Trade, met the representatives of the Exhibitors Association, the Renters Society and the producers' section of the Federation of British Industries last night and proposals were considered which the Government is prepared to accept if it will enable the bill to go through.

They provide that the maximum be reduced from 25 per cent to 20, also that the scheme be for 12 years only.



Loud Speaker in School

THERE'S a cheery greeting from the principal of a Junior High School Announcer, too, as made by the principal from his office. How the plan greatly helps supervision will be explained in

## The Christian Science Monitor

TOMORROW



## COOLIDGES STAY IN BLACK HILLS TO SET RECORD

Summer White House Site  
Farthest From Capital  
—Stop in Indiana

HAMMOND, Ind., June 14 (AP)—The romantic Black Hills of South Dakota called President Coolidge into the middle west today, with a stop-off arranged here on the 1900-mile journey that will take the Chief Executive to the farthest point from Washington ever selected for a presidential residence over an extended period.

The two-hour pause here late this afternoon for the dedication of Wicker Memorial Park was the longest one planned on the journey of the President and Mrs. Coolidge to the State Game Lodge, near Rapid City, S. D., where the summer White House will be established for two or three months.

The great inland steel region on the outskirts of Chicago planned a royal welcome for the Presidential party, which departed from Washington last night and 200,000 persons were expected at the ceremonies at Wicker Park, the new playground for steel workers at 2 p. m., central standard time. Thousands of others turned to the radio for the President's address.

The Park is a memorial to the steel employees of many races who went to war from the Calumet region. Half is covered with native growth of timber, and half is park, being converted into a golf course and athletic field. Mayors of all the steel district cities, many bands, company officials and 50 airplanes from neighboring fields will participate in the welcome.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S SPECIAL TRAIN EN ROUTE TO SOUTH DAKOTA, CUMBERLAND, Md., June 14 (AP)—Anticipating two months of outdoor life amid rustic surroundings in the Black Hills of South Dakota, President Coolidge today sped westward through Ohio and northern Indiana to Hammond, where he stops over this afternoon to dedicate the Wicker Memorial Park.

It is the first trip westward the President has made since last fall and both he and Mrs. Coolidge were up early to view the passing countryside. Leaving Washington at 9 o'clock last night both started the long journey by turning out the lights in their car soon after their departure and retiring early. The Presidential party will reach its destination late tomorrow, detouring at Rapid City and from there traveling by automobile to the State Game Lodge, the summer residence, 32 miles away.

Mr. Coolidge left Washington with his desk clear and he is prepared to devote the first few days away to relaxation. As a result reading as well as sightseeing was in order.

**Big Staff on Move**  
Moving the White House to the far-away southwestern corner of South Dakota has proved somewhat of a task and the President reached the train just at the moment it was scheduled to leave.

The train carried a unique load, including the regular White House staff, office help, newspaper men, photographers, hospital employees, some Negro servants, and the White House pets, Rebecca, the raccoon, and the two colts, Rob Roy and Prudence Prim. Pending good behavior, the pets rode in the President's car. Rebecca occupying a comfortable basket.

Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, was the only guest accompanying the President. He planned to leave the

### Tonight at the Pops

Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro".....Mozart  
"The Marriage of Figaro".....Mozart  
Overture to "Leonore No. 2".....Beethoven  
"The Prelude".....Symphonic Poem, Liszt  
"Omphale's Spinning Wheel".....Saint-Saëns  
"La Valse".....Choreographic Poem, Ravel  
"A Victory Ball".....Schelling  
Song Without Words.....Tchaikovsky  
Marche Slave.....Tchaikovsky

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Graduation exercises, Faelten Piano-forte School, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.15.  
Musical, Copley-Plaza, 7.30.  
Dinner, senior class, Bentley School, Boston City Club, 6.30.  
Wild West show by 101 Ranch, Andrew Square Grounds, continues through Saturday.  
Theaters  
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 8.15.  
Colonial—Twinkle Twinkle, 8.15.  
Fenway—"The Rough Riders" (film).  
Tremont—"King of Kings", 2.10, 8.10.  
Wilbur—Cherry Blossoms, 8.15.

Art Exhibit  
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 1 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance through the gallery Tuesday and Friday at 11.  
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 1 to 4 p. m.; admission free.  
Casson Galleries—Paintings by old masters and contemporary Americans; British and American engravings.  
Guild of Boston Artists—General spring exhibition.  
Boston Art Club—Members' exhibition.  
Grace Home Gallery—Paintings by Edith Rudin.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**  
Address, "Aerodynamics," by Edward P. Warner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in charge of aeronautics, Rotary Club luncheon, Hotel Statler, 12.30.  
Graduation exercises, address by Dallas Lord Shreve of Boston University, Massachusetts School of Art, exhibition of work by seniors, 2.30 to 5.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1903 by Mary Baker Eddy  
An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.  
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$1.50; one month, 50c. Single copies, 5c. (Printed in U. S. A.)  
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

train after the exercises at Hammond. Others on the train included Everett Sanders, secretary to the President, and Mrs. Sanders, Edward T. Clark, personal secretary, and Mrs. Clark; Col. Blanton Winship, aide to the President, and Maj. James F. Coughlin, the presidential physician. The party totaled more than 80 persons.

## SHRINER THROUG IN ATLANTIC CITY

(Continued from Page 1)

of Montgomery, Ala., Imperial Potentate, and members of the Imperial Divan reviewed the pageant from the Arabic Court-of-Honor at the lower end of the Board Walk.

**Sessions Formally Opened**  
Immediately following the termination of the parade, the Imperial Council session was formally opened.



DAVID W. CROSLAND  
Retiring Imperial Potentate of the Mystic Shrine.

As head of the Temple acting as host to the convention, Earl M. Jeffries, Potentate of Crescent Temple, delivered the address of welcome. Official welcome to Atlantic City was tendered by A. M. Ruff Jr., Mayor. Other addresses were made by A. Harry Moore, Governor of New Jersey, and the Grand Master of Masons for the State of New Jersey, Re-



EARL M. JEFFRIES  
Potentate, Crescent Temple, Trenton, N. J.; Director-General, Shrine Convention.

sponse for the Imperial Council was made by Judge Crosland, Imperial Potentate.

The hosts of Shrinedom have completed their descent upon the Mecca. From every section of the country their arrived here Temples with their brilliantly uniformed bands, patrols and chanters. At the headquarters of the general committee at Central Pier, it was estimated that 60,000 Shriners and relatives



HARRY D. BROWN  
Director of Pageant of Shrine Week, Atlantic City.

had reached Atlantic City to take part in the ceremonies attendant upon the fifty-third Imperial Council session.

**Resort Glitters With Color**  
At no time has the word "swarmed" been so appropriate. The Shriners "swarmed" the seashore resort. Their rainbow-hued regalia literally dotted the streets, the hotels, the Board Walk, and the railroad stations.

The housing problem there has been 200,000 pieces of baggage to handle, as most of the visiting Nobles brought with them elaborate uniforms and other equipment.

A special Shrine postoffice has been set up which expects to handle 2,000,000 pieces of mail and telegrams before the annual sessions end on Friday.

## BRITAIN BARS CHILDREN FROM VISITING RUSSIA

Government Refuses Pass-  
ports to Parties Selected  
by Red Organizations

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via  
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, June 14.—The Government has decided against issuing further passports to parties of British children selected by Communist organizations to visit Russia. A party which was to have left last night in connection with the "Young Comrades' League" was held up here. It comprises five boys and one girl, all under 14, including miners' children from South Wales and Pits-shire, also Communist Sunday school pupils from Glasgow, Manchester, London and the Tyne-side.

The children have been entertained and paraded at public meetings here, including one at Bethnal Green Town Hall at noon yesterday, when Arthur J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, was among the speakers.

"I am proud of Russia and I owe more allegiance to the Russian

workers than to Mr. Baldwin and his Government," said Mr. Cook.

"The Labor Party and the trade union movement in this country are not to do what Russia has done. It is not for me to say just how it will be accomplished, for the necessities of the moment will decide what action we shall take to achieve that end, but undoubtedly it will be accomplished."

Other speakers were Miss Helen Crawford and Alexander Gossip of the Publishing Trades Union. The children were to have gone for a fortnight as the guests of the Moscow Pioneer, a Communist children's organization in Russia which had promised to convey them to Leningrad and the Crimea and carry "fraternal messages" to the Russian children. Robert McIlhenny, 23-year-old metal worker of Glasgow, and Willie Gallagher, well-known British Communist, planned to accompany them.

A gathering had been arranged for their departure from Liverpool Street Station by boat train to Harwich, en route to Moscow last night. This was canceled at the last moment when passports applied for yesterday, were refused by the Foreign Office, but the Young Comrades' League is keeping them here in the hope of evading this difficulty and a meeting will be held today to consider how this will be done, whether by Russian ship direct to Leningrad or otherwise. One child, it appears, already possesses a passport issued some time previously.

created against the Soviets and the latter's bills of denunciation have become difficult to negotiate in many European capitals.

**League Behind Poland**  
Hence Poland is assured of the League's support in the event of serious difficulties with Russia over the Volokh assassination case. But as Poland is prepared to accept the demand of the Soviets for a representative at the trial of Boris Kowars, trouble is not expected.

The financial committee of the League has now practically decided to support Greece in raising a new loan of £8,000,000 or £2,000,000, part of which is to be used for the Greek refugees, of whom about 100,000 are still unemployed. The remainder of the loan is to be applied to the stabilization of the drachma and meeting other requirements. Sir Otto Niemeyer, representing the Bank of England is at present in Geneva helping to arrange matters and is very pleased at the progress that Greece has made in reducing its budget deficit.

**French Are Insistent**  
As the French still insist that allied officers shall be the inspectors, the conversations between M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann failed to reach a complete settlement of the controversy. Subsequently Dr. Stresemann saw Sir Austen Chamberlain who endeavored to arrange a compromise. It is clear that the Germans will not obtain a reduction of the French troops in the occupied area of the Rhineland until they have consented to the French demands.

Dr. Stresemann requires a positive guarantee of the reduction of French troops in return, but M. Briand maintains that no bargain can be struck. The alternative to allied inspection is supervision by the League commission of control which would mean a discussion of the question by the Council of the League. This all parties are anxious to avoid. The British think that Dr. Stresemann has been unwise in his own interest to arouse the suspicions of the French as to Germany's good faith. Sir Austen Chamberlain also saw Professor Woldemars, the Lithuanian Premier in the hope of arranging a settlement of the dispute between Lithuania and Germany concerning the administration of Memel.

**Albanian-Jugoslav Incident**  
Another question being discussed by the Foreign Ministers of the League note to Albania, because of the comparatively trifling dispute between the two countries concerning the treatment of a Yugoslav diplomatic agent should come before the Council of the League, it would not be surprising if the far more contentious issue of Italy's relations to Albania as well as Yugoslavia's objections to the Treaty of Tirana.

The Russian problem is also being considered privately by the former ministers and the Moscow execution of ex-Tsarist officers had such an effect on public opinion in western Europe that the British action in breaking off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government is generally approved. The result is that the Germans have no longer talk of acting as intermediary between England and Russia. Thus without Sir Austen raising a finger, something like a united front has been

**Weather Predictions**  
U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and Vicinity: Showers tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; little change in temperature; strong easterly shifting to north winds.  
Southern New England: Rain tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature; strong easterly shifting to north winds.  
Northern New England: Partly cloudy; cooler in the interior tonight; Wednesday fair; moderate to fresh west and north winds.  
WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—The Weather Bureau today issued the following storm warning:  
Northeast storm warnings ordered 10 a. m. Delaware breakers to New York. Disturbance over northwestern Virginia, moving east-northeastward with increased intensity, will cause strong northeast and east winds this afternoon, shifting to north winds.

**Official Temperatures**  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 73rd meridian)  
Albany.....56 Memphis.....62  
Atlantic City.....62 Montreal.....58  
Boston.....62 New Orleans.....58  
Buffalo.....62 St. Louis.....60  
Calgary.....62 San Francisco.....54  
Chicago.....62 Philadelphia.....54  
Cleveland.....62 Portland, Ore.....58  
Denver.....56 St. Paul.....58  
Detroit.....56 San Francisco.....54  
Galveston.....62 Seattle.....58  
Hartford.....60 St. Paul.....58  
Havana.....60 Tampa.....58  
Jacksonville.....58 Washington.....62  
Los Angeles.....74

**High Tides at Boston**  
Tuesday, 11:38 p. m.  
Wednesday, 12:16 a. m.  
Light air vehicles at 8:52 p. m.

**In the Famous Niagara Peninsula**  
**The Spectator**  
Established 1846  
The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham of Pittsburgh" of Canada—has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.  
The Spectator aims to be an Independent, Open Minded Paper for the Home Devoted to Public Service.

**Visitors to Concord, N. H.**  
are invited to use our shop as headquarters, and to examine the entire stock of jewelry and antiques freely, as a matter of interest independent of any desire to purchase.  
**J. C. Derby**  
22 and 24 Warren St., Concord, N. H.

**STADLER & STADLER**  
MEN'S TAILORS  
735 FIFTH AVE. ENTRANCE 2 EAST 57TH ST. NEW YORK  
We are featuring at this time for Business—Travel—Golf—Riding—Polo—Country Wear  
**Special Summertime Fabrics**  
Our Zephyr Weight Tuxedo Suits are Delightfully Comfortable for Warm Summer Evenings.  
**SPECIAL TOPCOATS FOR TRAVEL AND SPORTS**  
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE

**GEORGE H. LEE**  
100 YEARS OLD  
Our stock contains some of the best examples of these in any country. They comprise the Stuart, Stuart & Co. and some case guaranteed to match, and all guaranteed. Should you wish to possess one of these beautiful and distinctive Tuxedo Suits, write us for full particulars, or call when you are in Boston this summer.  
**WILSON & SHARP LTD**  
Specialists in a variety of Suits and Tuxedos  
139 Prince St., Edinburgh  
SCOTLAND

## STEP IS TAKEN AGAINST FRAUD IN EDUCATION

American Association of  
Engineers to Investi-  
gate Mail Courses

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 14.—Further investigation of trade schools to ascertain whether they exploit students, and misrepresent in advertising, as charged in a preliminary report by the American Association of Engineers, is to be conducted by a special committee of the association to be named by W. R. Harris of Leroy, N. Y., president.

This follows recommendations made at the thirteenth annual convention at Tulsa, Okla., and is based on the report which said that a preliminary survey of trade schools was verting to make experts in engineering, electricity and other trades, in a few weeks, "disclosed that some of such schools had obsolete machinery and equipment, incompetent and inexperienced instructors, and deceptive tricks and misleading advertising in order to secure students, only to over-charge them for courses given in over-crowded classes, and frequently exploit them and use high-pressure methods, even throwing students into jail on trumped up charges when they complained of their treatment or of the valuelessness of courses."

**Seek National Legislation**  
With the ultimate objective of securing passage of national legislation for their supervision and regulation, the association's campaign will be continued, said H. A. Wagner, chairman of the National Correspondence School Committee and a national director of the association.

Mr. Wagner reported considerable evidence to show that many of these schools use misleading advertising. It was shown that four times as many students are enrolled as are in attendance at all colleges, universities and at the schools of higher learning in the United States. Reports showed that at least 90 per cent of 300 or more correspondence schools were privately owned or controlled, and that stock companies capitalized at \$10,000,000 and having a staff of more than 3,000, conduct them.

Advertising and follow-up letters to obtain students cost from \$10 to \$30 per student, the association learned. He pointed out that such one-fourth to one-third of tuition fees collected to pay for their advertising appearing in newspapers, trade journals and magazines. Country towns of 2500 and less population, he said, were the most of the students mostly from the Pacific and mountainous regions of the country. An estimated \$50,000,000 annually is collected, the report stated.

"There are so-called universities and correspondence schools that teach chiropractic, play-writing, dentistry in 12 lessons and award the degree of Doctor of Philosophy all for \$8.50, cash in advance," Mr. Wagner reported.

**Urges Selling by Lesson**  
Hopeful trends in correcting these practices were revealed. Editors and publishers of newspapers and magazines have signified their desire to co-operate and officials of engineering colleges were reported to be 100 per cent for the movement which it is expected will raise educational standards, and especially engineering courses and the engineering profession.

Mr. Wagner recommended to the

## LABOR FINISHES DISCUSSION ON UNIONS' RIGHTS

Directors' Report and Questionnaire Threshed Out  
at Geneva Conference

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph  
from Halifax

GENEVA, June 14.—The International Labor Conference has concluded the discussion on the directors' report and the questionnaire which are to be drawn up for the governments to facilitate the framing of the conventions on the right of combination and minimum wage for "sweated" industries. The employers' and workers' representatives in committee on the freedom of association had a lively tussle on the form of the questionnaire should take, the workers' delegates objecting to certain phrases desired by the employers, which in the workers' opinion would strengthen the hands of the governments against the trade unions.

They especially objected to the paragraph which made the right of combination dependent on the interests of the community, which they maintained would restrict a union's power to strike. Indeed, in their view, the words "the interest of the community" might be interpreted to justify extremely oppressive action. They therefore desired to limit the questionnaire to the words "strict maintenance of public order."

The workers' representatives similarly objected to a reference in the questionnaire to the right not to join a union, while they also demanded the elimination of the qualifying phrase "in observing legal formalities" as applied to the right of combination.

The discussions on the minimum wage committee have been less controversial and the workers' representatives have succeeded in making the questionnaire apply to all work-

ers in poorly paid industries, although many employers' delegates were not only opposed to state intervention altogether, but desired to restrict action to home workers. This was the crux of the debate, and on other questions addressed to governments there was no sharp division of opinion.

The harmonious working of the committees was due, by common consent, to the tactful way the chairman, Humbert Wolfe, a British delegate handled the discussion and the fact that the influence of the British Government and the employers was thrown on the side of the workers in the demand for an extended application of state machinery to the regulation of wages in the poorly-paid industries.

**RARE COLLECTION  
FOR ART INSTITUTE**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, June 14.—A collection of books of architecture was bequeathed to the Art Institute of Chicago by the late Martin Roche, Chicago architect, and, in accordance with a provision of the will, his important collection of paintings and etchings is to be sold, proceeds to be used for scholarships for art institute students to study architecture abroad. Mr. Roche was the last member of the firm of Holabird & Roche, said here to have been originators of the skeleton skyscraper type of building.

**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
HONORS MR. GROSSMAN**  
WASHINGTON.—At the fifty-eighth commencement exercises of the National University, the honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon Moses H. Grossman, lawyer. In conferring the degree the chancellor, Charles F. Carusi, said that it was in recognition of Judge Grossman's work in behalf of commercial arbitration and other public service. Degrees were given to 250 graduates of the school of law.

**Window Displays  
Greatest Free Show**  
Advertisers Estimate Over  
5,000,000 Daily Examine  
Store Exhibits  
DETROIT, Mich., June 14 (Special).—Nearly 600 of the better retail stores in the United States have a daily audience of over 5,000,000 people viewing their window displays, according to W. L. Stensgaard of Chicago, president of the International Association of Display Men, in announcing the results of a survey conducted under his supervision at the organization's thirtieth annual convention in Detroit.

Mr. Stensgaard said this survey indicated the need for a new business organization, a for-profit agency which would assist manufacturers in solving their window display problems, in much the same manner that present-day advertising agencies work out advertising problems. He pointed out that such a development was imperative because a large percentage of window displays furnished by manufacturers for the use of retail stores are totally lacking in quality, and having tall stores, thereby causing heavy waste.

C. K. Woodbridge, president International Advertising Association, urged the application of research in co-ordinating various factors in advertising and merchandising. Mr. Woodbridge explained that in this way advertising would be established as the common language of trade and as an international force in bringing together the people of various nations to a better understanding of each other and in common co-operation necessary for the peace of the world.

**Unusually Moderate Prices  
FURNITURE**  
Attractive Early American Maple Bench covered with Paisley design China, \$17.00.

**Oliver A. Olson  
COMPANY**  
The Midtown Department Store  
BROADWAY AT 79TH STREET  
NEW YORK CITY  
Crownston Bus Lines and  
7th Ave. Subway at the Door

**Attention, Trustees**  
Authority on Church insurance, four Present Policies Examined. Compared with Requirements and Written Report Furnished gratis. Value Appraisal arranged. Have the Chairman of Your Board of Trustees. Us Today. Associates in Principal Cities.  
**D. L. PRAGER & CO.**  
(A Corp.)  
875 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
Telephone: Beekman 2194—2195—2196

**Fort Ticonderoga  
Museum**  
on Lake Champlain  
New York  
Open to visitors daily through  
courtesy of  
Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Pell  
From 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. (standard  
time) June 1 to Nov. 1  
Admission 50c  
Proceeds used for restoration and  
upkeep. Rest room and restaurant  
for convenience of visitors.

**Scientific  
Fur  
Storage**  
2% ON VALUATION  
Our bonded messengers call anywhere within the City limits, on notification by mail or telephone. Out-of-town patrons may express their furs at our expense. Repairs and remodeling of furs, at this time, assure their readiness for Fall delivery.  
**A. JAECKEL & CO.**  
Furriers Exclusively  
Fifth Ave. Bet. 35-36 Sts. New York.  
WISCONSIN 3626

**The Willard**  
or  
**Washington**  
THE WILLARD, of course... centrally located near all government offices... 500 rooms delightfully appointed and serviced... dining and dancing in the Roof Garden... a splendid Coffee Shop, with moderate prices... something to do, always... no wonder official Washington prizes The Willard! Rates from \$4.00.

**The Willard**  
or  
**Philadelphia**  
Visit The Bellevue-Stratford. Few hotels possess the homelike atmosphere... the hospitality of The Bellevue-Stratford... or for that matter, such large comfortable rooms... or such a Roof Garden where the music is rivaled in excellence only by the surroundings! 800 rooms from \$4.00.

**One Management  
One Ideal of Service**  
PLEASE MENTION  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



## THANKS FLYING FORCE FOR HELP

(Continued from Page 1)

answered Lindbergh with a smile. As the reporters scribbled down his answer he broke in:

"Wait a minute—I mean I've read about it. I really haven't felt any fatigue since the flight started."

He was asked whether he had delivered the letters of introduction with which he had equipped himself before he left for Paris.

"Yes, I delivered them," he said seriously.

As Colonel Lindbergh was parrying one direct question concerning his personal plans, Richard Blythe, his adviser, came into the room.

"What's the matter, are the boys getting a bit rough 'Lindy'?" he asked.

"Oh, not at all," was the laughing reply.

**Talks About His Machine**

Declining to speak of himself, Colonel Lindbergh was always ready to talk of his airplane. He explained that the "ship" had flown only 66 hours and that the life of such a machine was about 1600 hours. The motor, which he did not hesitate to say was, "the best in the world," was good for 250 hours without overhauling, and from 1000 to 1500 hours if completely overhauled.

A questioner asked if he intended to keep the Spirit of St. Louis or donate it to a museum. Colonel Lindbergh said he had made no definite plans concerning the other half of his famous partnership. He then said he was contemplating a tour of the country in the interest of aeronautics, but hastened to add that this, too, was indefinite.

His only reference to his epoch-making trip was in response to a question as to what had aided his airplane yesterday that prevented him from bringing it to New York.

"It was just a matter of the salt spray blowing into the motor," he said. "You see the salt hardened when the engine warmed and the valves tightened. But it's fixed now."

Asked whether he planned to accept any of the offers that have been made him by various commercial interests, Colonel Lindbergh replied:

"Why, I thought I had made my self clear on that point some time ago. My decision still stands."

While still abroad he had announced that he was primarily a flier and that he would not be tempted by flattering contracts.

The Lindberghs' acclaim that marked his arrival yesterday continued for the youth in every one of his public appearances.

**Cannot Escape Greetings**

Even during his retreat last night to suburban Long Island, where he was a dinner and reception guest of Clarence H. Mackay, Colonel Lindbergh could not escape the greetings.

Throughout his ride from New York to Harbor Hill, where the Mackay estate is located, the flier traveled a royal road of tribute. Hundreds of thousands in the city and in Long Island towns lined the highways for a glimpse of him.

The 500-acre Mackay estate where the Prince of Wales was a guest during his last visit to the city, was transformed into a veritable fairyland for the reception of the young flier and his mother, who were honored by 200 of the most distinguished figures in business, finance, society and aviation.

John W. Davis, Democratic nominee for President in 1924; Mr. and Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Thomas W. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, J. P. Morgan, Colonel and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and James W. Gerard, formerly Ambassador to Germany were included in the list of guests.

**A Fall Day**

The reception was the last event on the aviator's first day back in the city. He left May 20 on his 3610-mile lone flight to Paris. From the time he left Washington in an army airplane in the morning the young Colonel traveled through a day and an evening of almost unparalleled tribute. Though keeping in the background, Mrs. Lindbergh shared in the honors throughout the day.

The entire line of march for the parade was packed solid with humanity from the curbstone to the boarded-up windows of business establishments. An estimate of the vast throngs was almost impossible, but the figure most generally agreed upon was 3,000,000.

More than 2000 men and 100 trucks of the street-cleaning department followed the Lindbergh pageant, sweeping up thousands of tons of paper that had been shed as confetti on the parade. Approximately 5000 cubic yards of paper had been swept up before sundown and workers continued their labors to get New York clean again.

At the close of the day's ceremonies, Grover A. Whalen, chairman of the Mayor's welcoming committee, and Richard Blythe, handling the flier's affairs, announced that efforts are being made not to make the city's reception too arduous.

**No Letters of Introduction**

Yesterday in the official welcoming at City Hall, Mayor Walker addressed Colonel Lindbergh as one already known to all.

"Let me dispense with an unnecessary function," he said, "by telling you that if you have prepared yourself with any letters of introduction to New York they are not necessary."

"You are a great grammarian, you have given added definition to the word 'we'. We were familiar with the editorial 'we' but not until you arrived in Paris were we aware of the aeronautical 'we'. You have given to the world a flying pronoun."

"New York City is yours. I don't give it to you. You won it. I congratulate you and welcome you into the world city that you may look the world in the face."

In reply Colonel Lindbergh said that his New York reception was greater than those of Paris, Brussels, London and Washington "all put together."

"When I was preparing to leave for Europe," he said, "I was told that if we landed in Le Bourget we might expect a rather demonstrative reception. After one-half hour at Le Bourget, I didn't believe anyone in New York would have the slightest idea of the reception given us."

**Scene at Croydon Recalled**

"And again at Brussels and also at London. Why in London 1500 of the Pride of Scotland Yard were lost in a crowd at Croydon as completely as though they had been dropped in the ocean. Except around the car in which I was and around the plane, I don't recall ever seeing two of them together."

"At Washington there was another enormous reception. But at New York I believe that there was a reception greater than all four put together. I wonder what those London bobbies would have thought of their position here."

"I received many cablegrams urging me to come home, and Ambassador Houghton advised me to come back. When we started up the Potomac the other day I decided I wasn't sorry that I had followed that advice. And when I reached New York this morning I was very glad, indeed, that I had taken it."

After the ceremonies at City Hall, Colonel Lindbergh again joined the parade and continued to Central Park to receive New York State's medal of valor. Gov. Alfred E. Smith made the presentation, saying that Colonel Lindbergh was hailed in the Empire State as "an ideal and an example for the youth of America."

**Glad to See French Flag**

Colonel Lindbergh, replying, said: "I am greatly pleased to see the French flag because less than two weeks ago I saw the Stars and Stripes in the same way among the flags in France. America has a true friend in France."

Some sort of a memorial at Roosevelt Field is planned by Long Island business men to mark the spot where Colonel Lindbergh started his flight to Paris. The group, holding an option on the field now owned by a realty development company, voted to retain the name "Roosevelt" for the field but to designate it also as

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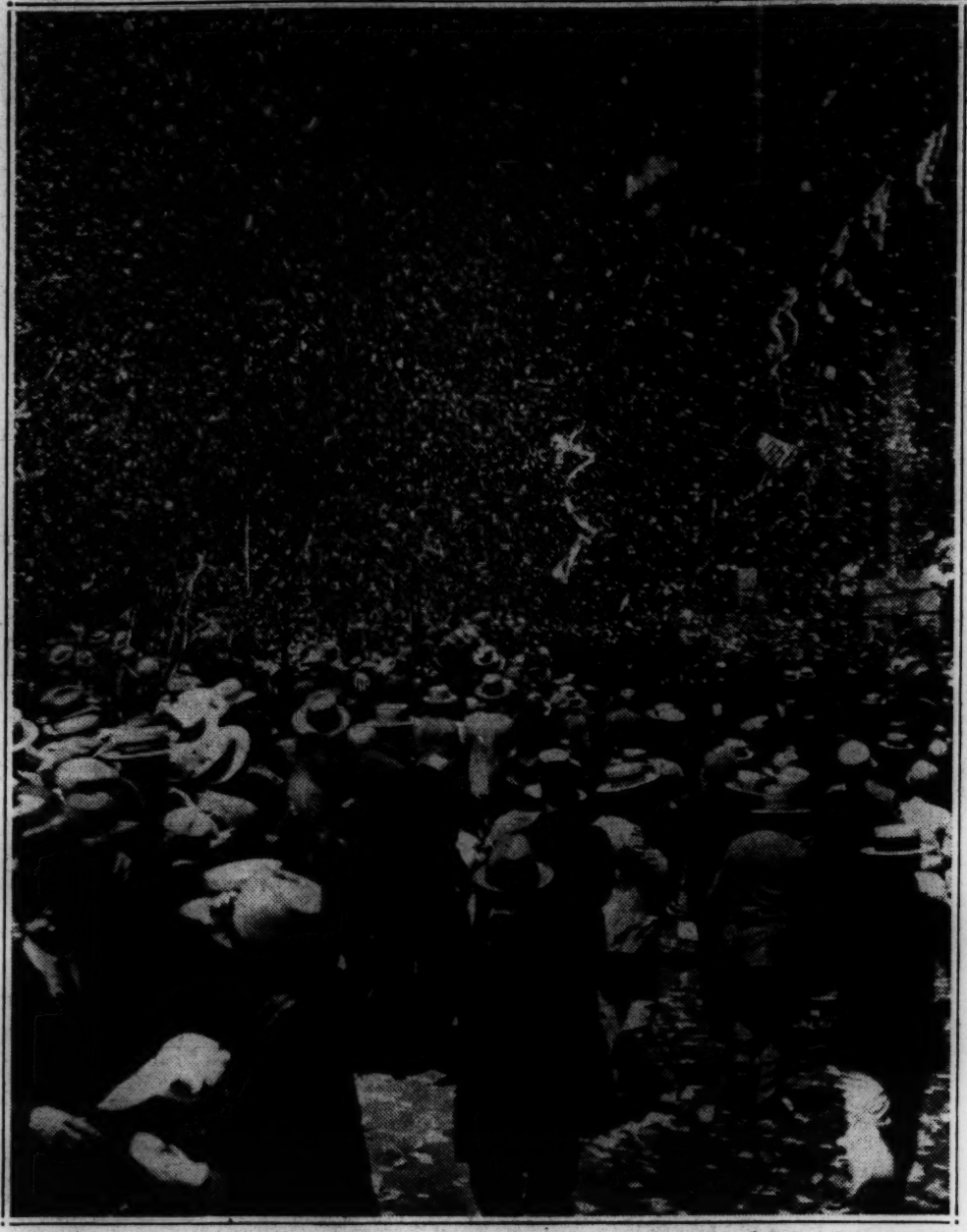
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## When "Snow" Falls in June on Broadway



A Sample of New York's Favorite Method of Expressing Its Enthusiasm—the Paper Blitzard—and One Small Section of the Throng—Estimated as the Greatest Ever Gathered—Which Cheered Colonel Lindbergh's Arrival.

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## COOLIDGE STAY IN WEST CALLED FORESTRY AID

### Arousing of Public Interest Foreseen as Outcome of Summer Sojourn

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, June 14.—Foresters all over the country are elated with the President's selection of the national forests for his summer vacation, because it is a recognition of the recreational value of the wilderness areas," said George D. Pratt, president of the American Forestry Association.

"In selecting the Black Hills of South Dakota for his summer vacation, President Coolidge is not only paying tribute to the vast system of forests and parks throughout the United States, but is expressing the sentiment of the American people in seeking the grandeur of the wilderness regions," Mr. Pratt added. "The Black state park, in which the summer White House is located has been recently transferred from the Harney National Forest and set aside as a state game preserve."

**Observation at First Hand**  
Forestry should profit immeasurably by the President's visit to the Black Hills, Mr. Pratt feels, pointing to the fact that the nearness of the Chief Executive to wilderness regions will afford an opportunity for him to observe at first hand western forest conditions and methods and to view the actual working of forest administration.

Lacking the density of the great timbered regions of the far West and the Northwest, the Black Hills present one of the most striking examples of soil erosion in the country, the Forestry Association declared. The Bad Lands of America, as the great stretch of weird rock formations are known, borders on the state game preserve to the east. This area covers several hundred square miles of land and rock, with little soil and scant vegetation, and is a field of human and animal life. This picturesque yet devastated area, Mr. Pratt states, should give the President the full story of soil erosion and magnify the need of adequate forestation and vegetation.

**Preventing Soil Erosion**  
The American Forestry Association has been endeavoring for some time, Mr. Pratt said, "to erase the tragedy of soil erosion. This can be partly done by adequate forestation and vegetation. The Bad Lands are a glaring example of what unchecked erosion and other elements can do to unprotected areas."

"The region around the State Game Lodge is typical of many sections of the great areas of the West and the Northwest. It abounds in beautiful natural scenery, spotted by mountain lakes that compare well with the lakes of Italy and Switzerland. It is for the perpetuation of this scenery that the Forestry Association is endeavoring to protect the people of America to forest fire prevention and to the protection of the wilderness."

## UNITED ADVERTISING SHOWN INCREASING

### Bond Between Advertiser and Publisher Analyzed

OMAHA, Neb., June 14 (Special).—The selling service of the newspaper is growing in favor with the public, in keeping with the expansion in industry and trade in all lines, the advertising committee of the National Editorial Association said in its report to the organization's convention here, it was reported that weekly newspapers apparently received a full share of the increased advertising which

### Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Helen B. Kimball, Jacksonville, Wis.; Mrs. George F. Kimball, Jacksonville, Wis.; Mrs. MacEdmond Bridges, Baltimore, Md.; Oscar L. Ball, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Louise J. Ball, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Jones, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Cora A. Morey, Saratoga, Fla.; Mrs. Mayne Leary, Columbus, O.; F. A. Zirnfeld, Williamsport, N. Y.; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Zirnfeld, Williamsport, N. Y.; Mrs. Amelia Becker, Cranford, N. Y.; Mrs. Elizabeth Vennart, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Theodore Peters, Woodhaven, N. Y.; Mrs. Sophie Scherbach, Woodhaven, N. Y.; Mrs. De Louis M. Brooks, Los Angeles, Calif.; Abbie A. Potter, Gowanda, N. Y.; Hugh A. Holmes, Detroit, Mich.; Moses Pele, Los Angeles, Calif.; Edith J. Spiller, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Lawrence N. Doughty, Yonkers, N. Y.; Mr. Allan P. Thompson, Flushing, N. Y.; Olive May Thompson, Flushing, N. Y.; Mrs. Eva M. Arnold, New York City; E. Russell Prescott, Toronto, Can.; Miss Ruth Burton, Kingston, N. C.; Vera Ely, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Douglas De Vries, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Emily Dineen, Decatur, Ala.; Mrs. Anna Freed, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Nell B. Hawkins, New York City; Mrs. Ida Parr Boyer, New York City; Clifton W. Berger, New York City; Foster Shoup, Indianapolis, Ind.; Margaret A. Phillips, Elizabeth, N. J.; Mrs. Addie T. Cinnamon, Oshawa, Can.; Mrs. Florence T. Henderson, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Martha E. Osgood, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Helen Spangler, Los Angeles, Calif.

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## DEDICATE CHURCH IN BAY CITY, MICH.

### First Church of Christ, Scientist, Shows Interesting Progress

BAY CITY, Mich. (Special Correspondence).—First Church of Christ, Scientist, this city, recently was dedicated. The Bay City Times in its report of the dedication said in part: The church was duly organized, whose chairman is W. H. Bridgman of the Republican, Stanley, Wis.

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First Church of Christ, Scientist, Bay City, Mich.

A charter was granted by the State of Michigan, On Nov. 11, 1911, the corner stone of the present building was laid, and on Sunday, Dec. 27, 1912, the first church service was held.

On Sunday, March 27, 1927, the entire debt was wiped out, opening the way for the formal dedication, it being a rule that no Christian Science church building can be dedicated and publicly consecrated to God until it is wholly debt-free.

The church, of approximate construction, seats about 300 in the main auditorium, which is reached through a spacious foyer.

On Monday, Dec. 28, 1912, after the church was opened, the following article appeared in the Bay City Times, which explains in some measure how the church was built and paid for.

"A church built without the giving of a single cent of money or labor to raise money—built entirely from the free will offerings of its members and its congregation—a church opened for its first service without any special ceremonies and without the presence of some speaker noted for his ability to arouse giving enthusiasm—such is the Christian Science Church in which services were held for the first time yesterday, the closing Sunday of 1912."

## B. F. Keith's

A unique offering, combining clever stunts on a slack wire, and a pleasing bit of toe dancing, by Jack Tarella and Marion Clark opened the bill at B. F. Keith's this week. Eva Diamond and Pat Grant, the flapper and the jelly bean, return this year with plenty of nonsense, and some soft shoe dancing by Mr. Grant that was warmly received. Torino, masher juggler, with Doris Whiteley, proves by his display of intricate and novel feats that he is worthy of better than first place on the bill. Russ Brown and Jean Whitaker carry the audience along with them in many a laughable situation. Alton Stanley, the Victoria Girl, returns from a trip abroad and stops the show with her imitable song numbers. Ned Wayburn's Buds of 1927, chaperoned by Sammy Lewis, and assisted by Herbert De Bell and Floyd Carter, headlines the show this week. Eight attractive scenes, and many beautiful costumes add much to this succession of songs, dances and comedy bits. Oscar Loraine kept the audience happy with his drolleries, but a few more of his excellent violin numbers would not have been amiss. Dok Eisenbourg and his Sinfonians, assisted by the Shepard Store Choral Society of 50 voices, welcomed the return of Colonel Lindbergh with several song and instrumental numbers, and closed the show leaving the audience wishing for more.

## ADAM LATTINER TO CHANGE

WASHINGTON (AP).—Rear Admiral Julian L. Latimer, commander of the special service squadron in Nicaraguan waters will be relieved of that post at his own request, Curtis D. Wilbur Secretary of the Navy has announced.

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## At Boston Playhouses

### "King of Kings"

Tremont Theater—Cecil B. De Mille's production, "King of Kings," screen adaptation by Jeanie Macpherson of selections from the first four books of the New Testament.

Following the New York premier of this picture, the Monitor's screen reviewer wrote for these columns of May 10 a long detailed comment, stating that a "great and outstanding work has been accomplished in this first important American screen picturization of Jesus of Nazareth's earthly ministry, a devotional work of large sincerity, significance and proportions. . . . The visual record of the Nazarene's ministrations to mankind has been recaptured for us with a tangible, poignant verisimilitude; his healing record shines through the pictured record like a benediction."

From the moment that Mr. De Mille announced his intention to make a photoplay about the Nazarene many persons have naturally been concerned about the presentation of the central character. This picture, generally considered unsolvable in the theater, has been usually avoided by one device or

dolph Shidkrant, as the cratty high priest, Caiaphas, fell opportunities for acting in the more viable sense of the theater than was generally possible in this story, and their work is altogether remarkable.

Mr. DeMille's direction of the mob scenes that pervade the story is admirable, as he escapes the mechanical effects usually achieved. His mobs are made up of individuals, and they do not move concertedly as if drilled by army officers. There is a vista after vista of photographic beauty and glimpses of barbaric opulence, but the pace and rhythm of the story is never interrupted or slowed up for the sake of these by-products. Marvels of lighting are accomplished without ostentation.

In a word, Mr. DeMille realizes that beauty is a certain overtone of every dramatic scene that is fitly staged, and rightly acted, and that beauty sought for its own sake will fly away like the doves that fit in and out of many of the quieter episodes of this picture. For Mr. DeMille rightly aimed first, last, and all the time at a reverential interpretation of the Nazarene's ministry.

### "Twinkle Twinkle"

Colonial Theater—"Twinkle Twinkle," musical comedy produced by Louis Werba. Comes here after New York and Chicago engagements. Joe E. Brown is starred and Nancy Welford and Flo Lewis featured. The cast:

Jack Wyndham . . . . . Francis X. Donegan  
Florence Devereaux . . . . . Elsie Bonwit  
Sue . . . . . Sylvia Shaw  
June . . . . . Ann Kelly  
Sam . . . . . Harry Buchanan  
Cute . . . . . Audrey Van Leeu  
Alice . . . . . Betty Veronica  
Jennie . . . . . John Hurdley  
Richard Grey . . . . . Clarence Oliver  
Harry . . . . . Frank Bryan  
P. T. (Peachy) Robinson . . . . . Flo Lewis  
Shimamura . . . . . Doris Martin  
Mrs. Goto . . . . . Doris Martin

The story is associated by its title with bright and beautiful stars in a quiet summer sky, but the association goes no further than the title. "Twinkle, Twinkle" is a tale of a star of the films whose date for the world is which she is eminently successful is crystallized by a superstitious irascible journey, all on a private car-overnight with plenty of noisy extra girls and what not. She sees the train, determined as many another must have become, that her life is better than a life in the "Big." A little town, naively named Pleasantville, receives her. Those are, variously, a job as waitress in the railroad station restaurant, for which, perhaps, her work on the screen fitted her, she finds plenty of village suspicion about her origin and intentions; some need, too, for the nimble exercise of wit, and, ultimately, romance.

The resulting exhibition is fairly quiet, and the pleasant mood of the story is somewhat muted by the fact that the business of being a detective can be learned from little red books. Its natural virtues as a comedian. Sometimes heavy handed, playing his effects narrowly but, after all, well informed concerning the quicker qualities of bold humor. His cavernous mouth, his smooth ability as a dancer, his often sharpened edges of good-natured burlesque, made a mode distinctly his own.

Miss Nancy Welford is appropriately demure, harassed by indecision, confused by each ready applicant in a strange town for her more serious affections. She stings pleasantly, dances deftly and perpetuates some traditions in the musical comedy manner that always have been sure fire and probably will continue to be.

Miss Flo Lewis is of invaluable assistance to Mr. Brown. Does he calculate a shading exceeding close she is there to help him. Does he

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limn with unaccountable breadth she is there to fill a gasping pause with some shock-absorbing triviality. Often it is almost possible to blot out her needlessly trying costuming a charming and telling individuality.

The music which is by Harry Archer is always pleasant, sometimes of original and satisfying melodic significance. The tempo is constantly fast, the type of this year's ensemble dancing has been set by a new mode. The company works with good nature and enthusiasm to add to the efforts of principals in providing a suitable manner of spending a summer evening.

### "Cherry Blossoms"

Wilbur Theater—"Cherry Blossoms," a musical play. Book and lyrics by Harry B. Smith. Music by Sigmund Romberg. The cast:

Stella Maywood . . . . . Ellen Carmody  
Jeffrey Fuller . . . . . Robert Hobbs  
George Washington Goto . . . . . Bernard Gorey  
Mary Tenney . . . . . Frederick Kaufman  
Imaru . . . . . Fred Harper  
O-Dam-San . . . . . Goodie Galloway  
Yoshi Fuller . . . . . Helen Nord  
Ned Hamilton . . . . . Howard Marsh  
First Shop Girl . . . . . Virginia Arlington  
Second Shop Girl . . . . . Bonnie Madison  
Tomatodo . . . . . William Pringle  
Shimamura . . . . . Frank Greene  
The Bonze . . . . . Harold Kravitt  
Nogo . . . . . Frank Davenport  
Mary Tenney . . . . . Marcella Swanson  
First Officer . . . . . El Thompson  
Second Officer . . . . . Dan Hughes  
Yoshi Fuller . . . . . Walter Tenney  
O-Yuki-San . . . . . Helen Nord  
A Geisha Dancer . . . . . Goodie Galloway  
Mrs. Goto . . . . . Emily Wentz

A musical play of delicate beauty is "Cherry Blossoms." From the legends of old Japan there came the tale that whosoever should place a mirror in the bosom of the carved princess of the willow tree, would cause the princess to live again. And the princess did live! Amid scenes of such charm and music of such fascination that even a first-night audience found itself veritably transported to the Orient of fantasy and romance.

The theme is as new as it is old, for it is ever recurring, in romance and in reality. An American visitor to the land of cherry blossoms, a poet, a dreamer he is, is enchanted by the beauty of the cherry blossoms, the daughter of the fearful Tomatodo. And devotion, sadness, sacrifice and happiness compress themselves into this fanciful story, taken, as it is, from the drama, "The Willow Tree," which has already won favor and success.

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"VIVILLA" and "GLENEAGLE" checks for dresses, all the latest designs in checks and plain colours to match. 31 in. "Vivilla" 4/11 per yard. 36 in. "Gleneagle" 5/11 per yard. Charming fabrics.

"LIVVIA" in all the best and smart stripes for Pyjamas. Blouses. Underwear, etc. Plain colours 2/6, stripes 1/4 per yard.

"TRICOLINE" in all best shades Ivory, Cream, Lemon, Sky, Pink, Mauve, Fawn, Flame, Saxe, Brown, Grey, Navy & Black. The equal to silk, 2/4 1/2 per yard.

"DORCAS" LAWN. The Beautiful Lawn for beautiful Lingerie, 40 inches wide 1/4 1/2 per yard in 19 colours, also black and white. Washes perfectly and wears well.

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## Norway Finds Traces of Inhabitants Dating Back to the Third Century B. C.

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Hullifax

OSLO, Norway, June 14.—Archaeologists of Bergen Museum have found traces of early inhabitants in Norway dating back to the third century B. C., on the small island of Utsira on the west coast.

This confirms the theory advanced by Prof. Arne W. Brogger that domestication is much older than is believed. It is supported by discoveries in the past five years.

Professor Brogger, who is custodian of the famous Viking ships, maintains that the invasion of Norway by the race from which the Norwegians of today sprang, occurred 6000 or 8000 years ago.

The Norwegian geologist, Mr. Nummedal, recently found paleolithic dwellings in Norway, evidencing domestication here 70,000 to 90,000 years ago.

The ice age possibly lies between the periods represented by the two finds mentioned.

## BURLINGTON PAPER OBSERVES CENTENARY

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 14 (AP).—The Burlington Free Press will celebrate 100 years' existence with a centennial edition tomorrow.

The paper was established as a weekly on June 15, 1827, by Luman Fote, and it became a daily March 15, 1848 with the introduction of the telegraph.

In 1853 George G. Benedict and G. W. Benedict purchased control from Gen. DeWitt Clinton Clarke, and for 54 years thereafter George G. Benedict was editor until he was succeeded in 1907 by the present editor, John L. Southwick. Willard B. Howe purchased control from the Benedicts in 1897 and has since retained management.

## WELLESLEY STUDENT WINS ESSAY CONTEST

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 14 (Special).—Miss Elizabeth Budish of Worcester, a sophomore at Wellesley College, was one of the prize winners in the recent contest conducted by La Prensa, a daily New York newspaper, for an original essay in Spanish.

The subject of Miss Budish's essay was El Baile Espanol (Spanish dances), and will be published in the near future in La Prensa. This is the first time that Wellesley has entered the contest. The prizes were divided among three groups—high school students, college students, and post-graduate students.

## NEW MICHIGAN JUDGE NAMED

WASHINGTON (AP).—Judge Edward J. Molinet of St. Johns, has been named Federal judge for the eastern district of Michigan by President Coolidge.

## COVENTRY & JEFFES

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## KENDALS OF MANCHESTER

Upwards of 600 yards, 42" wide, "USBORO" colored lingerie fabric made from finest "Sea Island" cotton, original price 2/6, making purchase 1/2 1/2 per yard, 1/7- per dozen, a lovely fabric.

"VIVILLA" and "GLENEAGLE" checks for dresses, all the latest designs in checks and plain colours to match. 31 in. "Vivilla" 4/11 per yard. 36 in. "Gleneagle" 5/11 per yard. Charming fabrics.

"LIVVIA" in all the best and smart stripes for Pyjamas. Blouses. Underwear, etc. Plain colours 2/6, stripes 1/4 per yard.

"TRICOLINE" in all best shades Ivory, Cream, Lemon, Sky, Pink, Mauve, Fawn, Flame, Saxe, Brown, Grey, Navy & Black. The equal to silk, 2/4 1/2 per yard.

"DORCAS" LAWN. The Beautiful Lawn for beautiful Lingerie, 40 inches wide 1/4 1/2 per yard in 19 colours, also black and white. Washes perfectly and wears well.

T. B. & W. Cockayne Ltd.  
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND  
Telephone 22231

## Kendal Milnes & Co.

DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER ENGLAND

## Nothing but the whole wheat

Shredded Wheat is a perfectly pure and wholesome form of whole wheat—nothing is taken from the grain, nothing is added to it. You will like the crisp, clean shreds which are unique in character and delicious in flavour. No cooking necessary—serve straight from the packet with hot or cold milk.

Residents in England and visitors are cordially invited to see Shredded Wheat being made at our factory at Welwyn Garden City, Herts. The factory is one of the most up-to-date in the world and is famous for its cleanliness and ideal working conditions.

## SHREDDED WHEAT

100% FOOD



## Boston Celebrates Flag Day With Appropriate Exercises

General Display of Colors on the 150th Anniversary  
Throughout City, and All Schools Hold Pro-  
grams to Teach Respect for Colors

Flags flying their stars and stripes against a gray sky, gleaming through windows and displayed in stores, offices and homes today made Flag Day bright in Greater Boston in spite of lowering clouds.

In response to the proclamation issued by Governor Fuller private homes as well as public institutions and stores displayed the colors in recognition of the 150th anniversary of that day, June 14, 1776, when the Continental Congress authorized the official flag of the country.

The 13 stripes, one for each of the original colonies, remain just as they were in that day, but the white stars on the blue field, one for each state, have grown in number to 48. Many who gazed at the flag today were gathered at a new significance expressed in terms of the great fight that has brought two continents closer and united them in paying tribute to a youth who typifies the best in American idealism. This was brought out specifically in groups of individuals conversing together, in public speeches and addresses, all of them bringing out a deeper realization of the meaning of the flag and consecration to the things for which it stands.

**Flag Wins Understanding**  
Today the flag, floating its bright colors against the sky, or hanging in graceful folds against classroom walls, means more to thousands of children in Boston's public schools than it did yesterday because of exercises held in all districts. In some of both the suburban and city schools the pupils assembled in the yard to see the flag raised, salute it and sang "Star-Spangled Banner" and "America."

Not all schools have poles, however, so in many cases the flag was carried by a group of children, or by a teacher, and then displayed in the classroom. Each school observed the day in some way. Each strove to bring out the idealism of the flag, and to impress upon the children that one way of honoring it and defending it was to have their own lives clean, pure and straight; to work and play "on the square."

## PETITION PRESIDENT FOR EARLY SESSION

Former Governor Foss Among  
Many Signers

A petition requesting President Coolidge to call a special session of the Congress of the United States in order to afford relief to Mississippi Valley flood victims was sent to President Coolidge today. The communication bore the signatures of Eugene Foss, former Governor of Massachusetts; Dr. A. Z. Conant, pastor of Park Street Church; James M. Curley, former Mayor of Boston; and was sent to the President by Whitfield Tuck of Winchester. The petition said in part: "We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, believing that a national calamity exists in the Mississippi valley, respectfully request that you call an immediate session of the Congress in order to afford relief to the victims of the disaster. The number of refugees to be rehabilitated has grown to more than 700,000. A task of this magnitude has never before been attempted in the country. It calls for more than private philanthropy. The President should invoke the aid of Congress."

## TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING OF MAINE UNDERTAKEN

AUGUSTA, Me., June 14 (Special)—Costing \$25,000 a year for the next two years and \$50,000 yearly for the following seven years, a program of topographic mapping of Maine will begin as soon as a preliminary survey can be completed. The mapping, to cost \$400,000 in all, was authorized by the Legislature and approved by the Governor.

Col. Glenn S. Smith of Washington, D. C., division engineer in charge of the Atlantic division of the United States Geological Survey, conferred yesterday with the Maine Public Utilities Commission and made arrangements for immediate work on the survey. First to be outlined will be the Mt. Katahdin region, and engineering parties will enter the territory about July 1. The "section" with the topographic mapping, air photographs will be used, this reducing the cost about 25 per cent as compared with former methods.

## YALE CORPORATION HOLDS TO DECISION

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 14 (AP)—After considering the petition of 1200 Yale students that the corporation reconsider its refusal to reappoint Edgar M. Woolley as a member of the faculty, that body decided not to reverse the previous decision. They expressed the hope, however, that Mr. Woolley would continue as coach of the Yale University Dramatic Association, in which capacity he has achieved much popularity, especially with the undergraduate body. The petition was presented to the corporation at its regular monthly meeting, held Saturday, but no announcement of the decision was made until yesterday. Following the refusal to reappoint Mr. Woolley a strong agitation was set up for reconsideration, with officers of the dramatic association and the Yale News active in the discussion. The petition was started at a well-attended mass meeting a week before the corporation meeting.

## UNIONS NOT TO INTERFERE

WORCESTER, Mass., June 14 (AP)—The officers and members of three Worcester labor union locals sued by John J. Power, Worcester contractor, in connection with the strike of building laborers filed a stipulation with the Superior Court here yesterday in which they agree not to interfere in any way with the business of Mr. Power or those employed by him during the course of the proceedings.

## M. A. C. SENDS OUT CLASS OF 81

Retiring President Honored  
With the Degree of  
Doctor of Laws

AMHERST, Mass., June 14 (Special)—Eighty-one graduates of the Massachusetts Agricultural College received the degree of bachelor of science yesterday. Five master of science degrees were awarded. Finally, as a complete surprise, and amid great applause, the trustees awarded the degree of doctor of laws to the retiring president, Edward Morgan Lewis, who has accepted the presidency of the University of New Hampshire.

Dr. Frank Pierpont Graves, Commissioner of Education for the State of New York, delivered the commencement address on "The Function of Leadership." Philip F. Whitmore '15 of Sunderland was elected president of the Associated Alumni at the annual meeting. S. Lathrop Davenport '08 of North Grafton was elected vice-president; secretary, Sumner R. Parker '08 of Amherst, and treasurer, Clark L. Thayer '13 of Amherst.

**The New President**  
Dr. Roscoe W. Thatcher, the new president of the college, appointed yesterday by the trustees, was born in the family moved to Nebraska and settled on a prairie farm near Gibbon, Neb. He was born on a farm in Medina County, Ohio, in 1872, and lived in a small town 30 miles south of Cleveland until he was thirteen years old, when the family moved to Nebraska and settled on a prairie farm near Gibbon, Neb. He was born on a farm in Medina County, Ohio, in 1872, and lived in a small town 30 miles south of Cleveland until he was thirteen years old, when the family moved to Nebraska and settled on a prairie farm near Gibbon, Neb.

When 20 years old he entered the University of Nebraska at Lincoln. He "worked his way" through the preparatory and college departments of the university, graduating in the course in chemistry in 1898. After teaching a year in a high school, he was appointed assistant chemist of the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, which position he held until July 1, 1901, when he moved to Pullman, Wash., where he was likewise assistant chemist of the Agricultural Experiment Station. After two years, he was appointed chemist of the station and in 1907 was made its director, which position he held until 1913. During the same time, he held

various teaching and other administrative positions in the State College of Washington.

In 1913, he moved to Minnesota, where he had been appointed professor of agricultural chemistry and head of the department of chemistry in the college of agriculture of the University of Minnesota. In 1917 he was appointed dean of the department of agriculture and director of the agricultural experiment station of the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Thatcher moved to New York in 1921 as director of the State agricultural experiment station and in 1923 was made director also of the Cornell station where the two were combined under one administration. He has received the honorary degrees of Doctor of Agriculture from the University of Nebraska and Doctor of Laws from Hobart College.

Dr. Thatcher was elected by President Coolidge in 1924 as the only eastern member of the President's Agricultural Conference, and is frequently called to Washington for conferences concerning government agricultural policies.

**PLANT AT SALEM  
TO WIDEN POWER**

(Continued from Page 1)  
sion line provided that it gets the consent of the railroad corporation and approval of the Department of Public Utilities. In general, the law provides that land devoted to the public use cannot be taken for another public use.

The approval of the company's petition that the Department of Public Utilities sanction its purchase from the Boston & Maine of the use of its rights of way whether the land is owned outright by the railroad or occupied by lease or easement makes acquisition of all such land through process of proceedings of eminent domain a mere matter of procedure now.

The electric company has already acquired by actual purchase of the railroad nearly 70 per cent of the rights of way. The requirements of the rights of way held under lease or easement will now be undertaken. The purchase and under right conditions includes several miles from which the railroad company has taken its tracks or abandoned them. The purchase of the right to construct modern super-producing plant and current transmission lines on steel posts and concrete was consummated on Sept. 30 of last year.

**Dependability of Supply**  
The increase of the capacity of the Eastern Massachusetts Electric Company to transmit current with an assured dependability of supply at all times and under all conditions when the new high tension lines are erected will enable it to add greatly to its present service and to carry any load anticipated in many years to come after the projected super-producing plant has been erected. At the same time, the capability of quantity production will, it is said, stabilize it not actually lower, prices for current to the retail supply concerns in the municipalities which the company serves and will serve.

The high tension transmission lines will be used to carry the electric current from the present plants of the company until the first unit of the proposed new plant is completed at Salem. The current will be conveyed from the producing plants to the distributing plants in the different cities and towns served by the subsidiary corporations of the company which is controlled by Charles H. Tenney & Co.

It is declared that these high tension lines cannot be tapped for furnishing small suburban hamlets or individual armhouses. Current for such customers must be had from the various distributing companies in the territory to be served by the Eastern. It is asserted that the cost of tapping high tension lines is now justified by the assurance of large current demand.

**Found in Public Interest**  
The electric company, in its petition to the Department of Public Utilities, designated the following locations and districts for its projected high tension transmission lines: Wakefield Junction to Newburyport, about 29.5 miles; Newbury to Newburyport, 1.8 miles; Georgetown to Bradford, 6 miles; Danvers to North Andover, 14.5 miles; North Andover to Bradford, 5.4 miles; Danvers to Salem, 5.9 miles; Peabody to Wakefield Center, 7.3 miles; Wakefield to Melrose, 2 miles, and Chelsea to Saugus, 4.01 miles. In its final decision the Department of Public Utilities said:

"The main purpose of this line is to provide a connection between the plants of the Haverhill Electric Company and the Newburyport Electric Company and thence a connection for both plants with the plant of the Salem Electric Company. It also is to provide an additional connection for the sale of bulk of electricity to the town of Danvers under an agreement in service and give a more ample and stable supply of current. These two purposes seem to furnish the more urgent reasons for this petition at the present time and seem to justify it to be desirable and necessary purposes to be carried out."

**NORTH CAROLINA GAINS  
BY DIVERSIFIED CROPS**

RALEIGH, N. C. (Special Correspondent)—Relying to North Carolina's diversification program to combat overproduction of cotton, the farmers of the State have reached the high-water mark in live-poultry shipments, reports just compiled indicate. So far this season the output to other States has totaled more than 2,000,000 pounds, 100 per cent greater than that of 1925.

The strawberry crop, which was the largest in the history of the State, is being produced approximately \$3,000,000, while thousands of dollars are just now coming in from dewberry shipments and several million more will be realized from the peach crop during the next month or so. Potatoes are moving at the rate of from 200 to 400 carloads a day.

**DR. SLATER DECLINES CALL**  
TORONTO, Ont., June 14 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. J. R. P. Slater, minister of old St. Andrew's United Church here, has declined an invitation to become pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Boston. Dr. Slater recently delivered a course of lectures at Yale University.

## New M. A. C. President



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## BIG LOAN HELPS FRANCE IN WORK OF RESTORATION

Poincare to Use Proceeds for  
Withdrawal of Bank Notes  
From Circulation

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 14.—The financial restoration of France will be carried considerably further by the big loan announced in today's official journal. Raymond Poincare has just succeeded in converting short term loans of a value of 15,000,000,000 francs into bonds redeemable in 50 years with interest at 6 per cent.

The extraordinary success of this conversion operation, which relieves the Treasury from anxiety, has encouraged M. Poincare to proceed to another emission which can be bought with fresh money. The proceeds are intended to be used for the withdrawal of a large number of banknotes from circulation. In other words, state borrowing from the banks will be greatly diminished.

**Fiduciary Issue to Decrease**  
Until last autumn the fiduciary issue was constantly increasing. Now it will decrease. It was inflation which caused something like a panic. It is deflation which will now be practiced. Thus it is apparent that M. Poincare's policy is the exact opposite of that previously followed. The new loan, therefore, is said to be a definite loan.

Last summer the huge demands for the payment of national defense bonds and later the increasing demand for francs by foreign currency holders obliged the Bank of France to augment its note circulation to a point where money remains necessarily idle. Superfluous paper placed on deposit has, among other disadvantages, that of confronting the treasury with the possibility of its sudden withdrawal, which would provoke a spasmodic disturbance in the money markets.

It is hoped actually to reduce the circulation by 10,000,000,000 francs. Bonds will, however, be accepted in payment besides money. These 6 per cent bonds are also amortizable in 50 years. When it is freely prophesied that M. Poincare is about to fail it is forgotten that such operations as these are being conducted by him, and perhaps he could not be carried through with the same confidence by another statesman. He has received checks, but they were not serious and Parliament will certainly hesitate long before its sudden resignation and proposed new alignment of political parties. Against the Radicals and Moderates united are the Socialists and Communists, for the Socialists voted with their whole strength for the Communist candidate.

The Government has averted criticism from its prosecution of the Communists by also arresting Leon Daudet, the Royalist leader, and his present action is also fighting other law breakers of law and order by converting his office into a guarded fortress. The Government was bold enough to compel his surrender and prove that it is fighting communism. It is also fighting other law breakers of law and order by converting his office into a guarded fortress. The Government was bold enough to compel his surrender and prove that it is fighting communism. It is also fighting other law breakers of law and order by converting his office into a guarded fortress.

Generally M. Poincare's position is not weakened.

**HELP OF TEACHERS  
SOUGHT BY W. C. T. U.**

1928 Session in Switzerland  
to Occur During Vacations

EVANSTON, Ill., June 14 (Special)—Convenience of teachers is considered in plans for the next meeting of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which has just been announced to meet in Lausanne, Switzerland, beginning July 27 of next year.

"The date of this convention has been selected during the vacation season," explains the official copy issued from headquarters here, "in the hope that many teachers will avail themselves of the opportunity to spend a part of their holiday in beautiful Switzerland."

"Help to educators in teaching scientific temperance" is planned as a special feature of the program. Teachers are invited to unite with the temperance workers of the world in making this world-wide assembly one of immense educational value."

**FORT DESTRUCTION COMPLETE**

BERLIN, June 14 (AP)—The German Foreign Office yesterday informed the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, Italy and Belgium that the destruction of the fortifications in Eastern Germany had been completed, in accordance with the agreement reached in Paris on Jan. 31 of this year.

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## WINE SURVEY FOR CALIFORNIA

Government to Make De-  
layed Check-Up on Largest  
Grape-Growing Area

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 13.—H. K. Weeks of the prohibition office is leaving Washington to visit the wineries of California, it was announced by Lincoln C. Andrews. Since last autumn it has been his desire to send Mr. Weeks on this mission but it was not possible to spare him before. It was explained. The California situation requires attention because it is the most important grape growing and wine district in the country. Mr. Weeks will confer with Internal Revenue agents and other representatives of the Government and make a general survey of the whole situation. He will then report to James M. Doran, New Prohibition Commissioner.

**Not Exporting Wine**  
There was a surplus of wine before the Volstead Act went into effect but Mr. Andrews doubts if there is more being made now than is legally permitted for sacramental and medicinal purposes. None is being exported because it is not easy to convince the authorities that wine will be exported for other than sacramental uses, and permits therefore cannot be obtained.

Mr. Andrews has no definite plans yet for what he will do when he leaves office. He expects to go to Europe, but this depends on other things. He has as yet made no plans for his work after his retirement.

**SUIT IS FILED  
AGAINST BANK**

Great Britain to Test Legality of Unstamped Checks for Sums Under £2

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via  
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, June 13.—The Government announces today the filing of a friendly suit to test the legality of unstamped checks for sums under £2. These, recently introduced by the Midland Bank, a concern with £250,000,000 deposits, constituted a new idea in British banking practice, as they rendered possible an enormous expansion in business by serving the small wage earner as well as the capitalist. This was previously discouraged by the fact that each check required to carry 2d. tax as a negotiable bill of exchange.

The Midland Bank, with the Government taxation authorities' assent, which now proves to have been given under a misunderstanding, commenced issuing unstamped checks for sums under £2. These were regarded as merely acknowledgments of receipts from the bank so as to evade the stamp duty which applies to all exchange bills, also to receipts for sums over £2.

The new system was adopted so widely that the Government became alarmed at the possible loss of revenue, and its present action is based on a legal opinion received from the crown lawyers that unstamped receipts are taxable bills of exchange. The Midland Bank's experiment is thus suspended, and its future is doubtful, even should the court decide its legality, since the Government holds that new legislation may then be necessary to protect the revenue.

**BRAKE-LIGHT TESTS  
HELD FOR CHELSEA**

"Cross Crossings Cautiously"  
Campaign Succeeds

Free brake and light tests for the motorists of Chelsea were held today on Wimpole Street, between Park and Williams Streets, Chelsea. The tests started at 9 o'clock and continued till dark, when the light tests began. Tests are conducted under the auspices of the Boston Automobile Club, with the co-operation of the Chelsea Safety Council and the Chelsea police.

Traffic officers in the down-town congested district report that as a result of the "Cross Crossings Cautiously" campaign being carried on this week by the Boston Automobile Club, that the conduct of both pedestrians and motorists at the crossings showed marked improvement.

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## WORLD PEACE IS NEARER BY AMERICA'S ACT

London Approves Projected  
Perpetual Peace Pact  
Proposed by France

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via  
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, June 14.—The report from Washington that Myron T. Herrick, American Ambassador, has been authorized to engage in diplomatic conversation with the French Government for the conclusion of a "perpetual peace pact," according to the Westminster Gazette, is regarded here as another indication of the new trend of the United States to modify its attitude of detachment in European affairs. The significance of the acceptance of Aristide Briand's proposal of April 6, the anniversary of America's entry into the war, it is said, lies not so much in its practical aspect as in the moral implications. Any sign of Washington's coming out of "its splendid isolation," says the commentator, is welcome in Europe. While the isolationist forces are still strongest in the United States, it is said that other factors are beginning to make themselves felt. President Coolidge's initiative in calling the forthcoming tri-partite naval limitation disarmament conference at Geneva and America's agreement to adjust the results of the United States-Anglo-Japanese general disarmament of the League of Nations is interpreted as another blow in the direction of world peace.

Indeed, when M. Briand approached Mr. Herrick on June 2 to ascertain Washington's view of the French armistice proposal, he came at an opportune time, immediately after the Lindbergh flight when France's wonderful reception of the American flyer had thrilled both countries. M. Briand's idea of having the United States and France outlast war forever between the two republics will undoubtedly have its repercussions at Geneva on June 20. The possibility of such a pact assuming larger proportions and including other nations, and Christian Science Monitor representative learns, has been discussed in a number of European chancelleries, as well as in the continental press.

Edouard Herriot, impassioned speech the opening of the Frank and Ernest cartoon, also made a most favorable impression. The French Minister of Education began with a statement, "All men are brothers," and closed with the sentiment which was warmly applauded by Dr. Stresemann and the representatives of Belgium, Austria, Poland, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, that the festival should promote the work of peace—"the highest form of culture."

**Question of Submarines**  
"We submit to you that if an agreement with the United States and Japan can be secured, it is possible without risk to limit both the tonnage and the size of guns carried by cruisers of all the naval powers. It is possible also that we can come to an agreement about the use of submarines. The United States and Japan, but also France and Italy. Many people here would like to see submarines abolished entirely."

"Should we see the sea and the great sea powers, land and air armaments and those navies not covered by the Coolidge conference can be adjusted by the League of Nations preparatory commission which will assemble next November at Geneva. Its preliminary sessions have shown that few differences of principle remain to be overcome. These, though important, are not insuperable, and their adjustment will be much simplified if the great powers of the world matters has already been reached."

**Experts on Soil  
Assured of Help**

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—Importance of soil as a fundamental national and international asset was stressed by President Coolidge in an address before members of the First International Congress of Soil Science.

All mankind is dependent upon the soil, the President declared, and he promised full co-operation of the American Government in extending research into their field, forever, he cautioned their study and increase in production in the United States must come from increased acre yields instead of from increased acreage.

Long after our mines have ceased to give up their treasures," Mr. Coolidge said, "the soil must continue to produce the food necessary for feeding the increased populations of the world."

It is highly appropriate, therefore, that the nations of the earth should assemble in groups such as this for the purpose of discussing methods to be employed in the study of the soil, soil conservation and land utilization. Moreover, the interchange of ideas and the personal associations made possible by such international gatherings as this can not but be productive of a better understanding of the different peoples, and ultimately lead to a more universal desire for peace among all nations."

Tracing the increase in Government activity in relation to agriculture, the President said the personal connected with state and federal agriculture work constituted the largest organized body of research workers in agriculture in the world.

"You may be certain of the United States that this, the First International Congress of Soil Science, may be abundantly fruitful in illumination and inspiration to all who participate in it, and in stimulating efficient practices and high ideals of research throughout the world. Its achievements and its benefits, like the achievements and benefits of all truth, are at the service of the world for the lightening of human labor and the enrichment of human life."

Mr. Lovell described how advertising might be done in detail, each paragraph, but now the modern work had tended toward brevity. "People are buying today mostly on impression," he said. "The nation has tended to become a picture nation. We demand everything now in picture form."

In further emphasizing the need for brief "copy," he said: "All through history you find the little short, terse phrases have dominated the thought of the people. In the past they are easy to remember and quick to get. And now brevity of copy and pictorialization of copy are the things that are selling the Nation."

"In outdoor advertising copy has to be brief, in other mediums not necessarily so. In our business we have to make the copy so important that it will sell. But



## HONOR DEGREES FOR ENGINEERS

Three Widely Known Men to Receive Awards From Worcester Polytechnic

WORCESTER, Mass., June 14 (AP)—Worcester Polytechnic Institute will confer the degree of Doctor of Engineering on three widely known men, one of whom will return to Worcester to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his own graduation next Monday, according to announcement today.

The men to receive degrees are Victor Everett Edwards, 53, William Lafayette Darling, 77, and William Elgin Wickenden.

Major Edwards is known in the industrial world for the invention of machinery for high speed production of hot rolled steel. He has been vice-president of the Morgan Construction Company since 1891 and is a resident of West Boylston.

Mr. Darling will receive this honorary degree on the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation. He has been engaged in the construction and maintenance of steam railways in various capacities, mostly with the Northern Pacific Railway. For more than 10 years he was chief engineer of that road. He has been connected with several large railroad constructions in the West. At present he is a consulting engineer in St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. Wickenden will also deliver the principal address at the commencement. He is a graduate of Denison University, and of the University of Wisconsin. He was formerly associate professor of electrical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and is now vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. At present he is a director of investigation of the Society for Promotion of Engineering Education of New York.

## FISHERMEN INVITED TO MEET IN BOSTON

Governor Fuller and Mayor Nichols Send Messages

P. Ralph Duffy, associated with Boston fishing interests for several years, who is in attendance at the Southern Fisheries Association convention being held in Jacksonville, Fla., Wednesday and Thursday, will speak at the banquet of the convention on "The Fishing Industry of Massachusetts."

Invitations to those attending the Southern Fisheries Association meeting to come to Boston to the annual meeting of the United States Fisheries Association, Aug. 10 to 13, have been extended by Governor Fuller of Massachusetts and Mayor Nichols, and letters to this effect, carried by Mr. Duffy.

In his invitation Governor Fuller said: "You will find in Boston the greatest fish place in the world, a great fish industry, and in our legislative hall the 'sacred cod,' an emblem of the first industry of our people. You will find here progressive business men who will deem it a pleasure to show them every courtesy."

Mayor Nichols wrote in part: "Boston offers much in the great progress of her commercial and industrial importance; Boston is the largest fishing center in the United States and the boats the most modern and largest single fish plant in the world; Boston stands second to none, with her educational institutions and her achievements in the world of art, music, science and literature."

## PERMITS IGNORED BY SHOE WORKERS

Haverhill Plants Report Serious Inconvenience

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 14 (Special)—Employees of the shoe factories here on Saturday ignored the overtime permits issued by Edwin Newdick, chairman of the Shoe Board of Arbitration, several of the concerns reported to the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association yesterday. Because of the failure of the employees to report for work Saturday morning, it was impossible to operate certain departments.

It was denied at the headquarters of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union that the men had been revoked by instruction of the union and the responsibility for the failure of the crews to work could not be placed. The permits for Saturday morning work were issued in regular form by the chairman on the application of a half dozen plants. Cutters were reported working, but other crews did not put in their appearance.

Business for immediate delivery has taken a marked advance during the past 10 days and manufacturers stated that they were seriously inconvenienced by not securing the desired overtime production.

## SIGNS OF GREATER MARKET ACTIVITY

Since the beginning of the year more than 40,000,000 more shares of stock have been traded than during the corresponding period in 1926. The Brookline Economic Service, Inc., states.

This represents a gain of more than 25 per cent over the corresponding period of 1926, but is somewhat offset by the increase in listed issues and the general broadening of the market.

There is the additional fact that a large volume of speculative trading has accompanied investment buying. A large gain was also shown by brokers' loans which in May reached a peak for the year, with a net increase of \$23,000,000.

The economists believe that signs of increasing speculative activity are definite and unmistakable.

## BUNKER HILL PILGRIMAGE

The annual pilgrimage to Bunker Hill Monument will be made on Friday by the Bunker Hill Monument Association. At the meeting for the election of officers to be held in the headquarters in Ashburton Place, W. K. Watkins, the secretary, will read a paper entitled "Knock Trail of 1776" and the Boston to Albany Roads," illustrated with slides.

## \$1,000,000 SCHOOL FUND APPROPRIATED

Adopted to Meet Expenses Pending Revised Budget

Pending the adoption of a revised budget the sum of \$1,000,000 was appropriated "on account" for maintenance of schools by the Boston School Committee in special session last evening. It was explained that this, together with appropriations also "on account," passed by the committee on April 4 and totaling \$7,000,000, will carry the Boston schools through July. Exact amounts to be needed must be determined by Aug. 1, or before, when the board of assessors must be notified what sum must be raised by taxation for school purposes.

Last night's appropriation is to be distributed as follows: Salaries of teachers, \$1,500,000; salaries of officers, administration department, \$300,000; salaries of custodians, \$64,500; fuel, light and electric equipment and incidentals, \$10,000; pensions and gratuities, \$10,000; physical education, \$50,000; salaries of school physicians and nurses, \$35,000; pensions to teachers, \$13,000; extended use of the public schools, \$15,000.

The committee rejected by vote of four to one two propositions made by William G. O'Hare. The first was to give employees of the School Committee who are members of the American Legion leave of absence in full pay for four weeks and half pay for two from Sept. 1 to Oct. 15 to attend the Legion convention in Paris. The second would give them half pay during the entire period.

## Class Dedicated to Serve Mankind

University of Maine Engineers Present Novel Feature at Commencement

ORONO, Me., June 14 (AP)—Taking of an oath of dedication by the members of the graduating class of the College of Technology was a novel feature of the University of Maine commencement yesterday.

The idea is to dedicate the class to the service of mankind, as members of the engineering profession. We consecrate our professional knowledge and skill to the advancement of human welfare, safety and progress. As we benefit by the technical knowledge and public esteem won for the profession by the engineers who labored in the past, we shall ever strive to augment that heritage before passing it on to the engineers who are to follow.

The oath is as follows: "We, the undersigned, do hereby dedicate ourselves to the service of mankind, as members of the engineering profession. We consecrate our professional knowledge and skill to the advancement of human welfare, safety and progress. As we benefit by the technical knowledge and public esteem won for the profession by the engineers who labored in the past, we shall ever strive to augment that heritage before passing it on to the engineers who are to follow."

## TECHNICAL SCHOOL MEDALS ARE AWARDED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 14 (Special)—The American Chemical Society prize of \$10 and certificate were awarded to Miss Bertha J. Jackson of the class of 1928 at the Technical High School commencement yesterday, as author of the best essay by a Massachusetts student on "The Relation of Chemistry to the Home."

The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute medal for greatest excellence in natural science and mathematics was awarded to George Hall Hamilton of the graduating class. The Washington and Franklin history medals for the two semesters of the year were given to Arthur Edward Ross and Carlisle S. Dewey. These are given by the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

## LOWELL TO EFFECT SAVING IN LIGHTING

LOWELL, Mass., June 14 (Special)—Negotiations are being conducted that will result in a yearly saving to the city in its street lighting contract of about \$20,000 a year. Conferences between officials of the Lowell Electric Light Corporation and John Kirkpatrick of Holyoke, the latter an engineer representing the municipality, have been successfully carried on and will be continued during the present week.

Under the provisions of the proposition the elimination of all gas lights will be accomplished in three years. On the basis of what the electric light corporation is willing to allow for new contract prices the city would get the benefit of a saving of \$7000 this year, \$17,000 in 1928 and \$20,000 in 1929. It was stated that further deliberations may result in a still greater saving to the city.

## YALE DRAMATIC COACH COMING TO REPERTORY

Edgar M. Woolley, coach of the Yale Dramatic Association at Yale for many years, will come to Boston as dean of the Repertory Theatre workshop and assistant to Henry Jewett, director. It has been announced by the trustees of the theater. He has resigned his position at Yale and will travel abroad during the summer, returning here before the opening of the season at the theater.

Mr. Woolley enjoys a national reputation as a coach and theatrical director, due to the fact that the Yale Dramatic Association has presented its plays all over the country. His regard among Yale men has been shown by the fact that two years ago, when there was news that he had handed in his resignation, 1300 students petitioned the faculty to ask him to remain.

## Mount Holyoke Awards Degrees to Senior Class of 250 Members

Honorary Degrees for Distinguished Service Are Conferred Upon Miss Caroline Yale, Miss Frances Perkins and Miss Edith Wynn Mathison

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 14 (Special)—Mount Holyoke College graduated 250 students today, and conferred 15 master's degrees. Three honorary degrees were conferred for distinguished service, the recipients being Miss Caroline Yale, of the class of '70 of Mount Holyoke, for her work in the teaching of the deaf; Miss Frances Perkins, Mount Holyoke '92, for her work in economic and industrial reform; and Miss Edith Wynn Mathison, for her work for the drama.

Miss Yale is principal empress of the Clark School for the Deaf at Northampton, at which Mrs. Calvin Coolidge was formerly a teacher. For 36 years she has been the principal of the school and since her retirement

wards prize for excellence in debating went to Caroline Keeler '28, Wallingford, Conn., and Lydia Ransom '28, South Hadley, Mass. The Florence Purinton prize awarded to a member of the sophomore class who, during her freshman year, showed the best scholarship and most satisfactory all around development went to Mary Margaret Gentz, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The commencement procession, including the faculty in academic regalia and seniors in cap and gown, entered Student Alumni Hall at 10:30 a. m. The hall was packed to the door with visiting parents and alumnae, and commencement tickets were quite at a premium. The commencement address was delivered by

## Five Mount Holyoke Girls of Outstanding Achievement



Upper Row, Left to Right—Miss Catherine Simon of Toledo, O., the Most Notable Student in Dramatic Work and President of the Dramatic Club; Miss Lois Armstrong of Cambridge, Mass., President of the Senior Class; Miss Dorothy Graves of Yonkers, N. Y., Winner of Carnegie Fellowship of \$2000 for Study of Art Abroad.

Lower Row, Left to Right—Miss Anne Parker of Washington, D. C., Ivy Orator, Toastmistress at Senior Banquet, Degree With Honors in History and Political Science; Miss Mary Russell of Hyde Park, N. Y., Most Notable Literary Student and Winner of Two Literary Prizes.

Frederick K. Perry, president of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., whose daughter, Evelyn Perry, is in the graduating class.

The commencement ceremony came as the climax of an unusually brilliant year for Mount Holyoke. The fine weather and the enthusiasm of alumnae contributed greatly. Never before has the college entertained such a large company of returning alumnae. The classes of 1877, 1902, 1917, and 1925 were college guests of honor for commencement, and, in addition, there were several other groups of reunion classes, of which 1908, 1910, and 1911, who had been in college together, were particularly lively.

Each of the classes wore reunion costumes. The campus was gay with groups in yellow mandarin coats, other groups with big blue shoulder flowers and blue under arms bags, a group carrying white woolly puppy dogs. The most striking group was that of the 25-year class in long red capes, white felt hats and red bands, carrying red swag sticks. Against the colorful show of the returned graduates, the present graduating class, hurrying hither and thither in black cap and gown, or in simple white silk dresses worn for the grove and ivy exercises, looked very demure.

Yesterday the Grove and Ivy exercises were held with Anne Parker of Washington, D. C., as Ivy orator. In the afternoon there was a gleeful concert. The girls, looking like a big garden of flowers in various colored dresses of bright silk, sang a program composed of adaptations of old songs. In the evening, the dramatic club gave the play, "The Romantic Young Lady." After the play there was the ceremony which is always the climax of commencement week, the singing, from canoes lighted with Japanese lanterns, on Lower Lake, of the college songs.

## PAINT POT CLUB OF LOWELL EXHIBITS

LOWELL, Mass., June 14 (Special)—The annual exhibition of paintings by members of the Paint Pot Club opened in the city library yesterday where it will be shown for two weeks and then transferred to the Parker Memorial Library, Dracut. The exhibition consists of a number of pictures painted by a jury composed of Elizabeth Morse Walsh, W. Harry Smith and Frederick W. Coburn.

The Paint Pot Club meets twice a week at the club studio on Central Street for mutual instruction and criticism which has resulted in the acquisition of standards of technique and definiteness in objective. Pictures in this year's exhibition.

## TRAFFIC CLUB PLANS OUTING

The annual outing of the Traffic Club of New England will be held next Tuesday at the clubhouse and grounds of the United Shoe Machinery Athletic Association in North Beverly. In addition to the usual program of sports a two-hour trip by motorbus through the North Shore country has been arranged. Harrison Brown is chairman of the entertainment committee.

## HAY CROP BETTER THAN THAT OF 1926

Grains Also Reported Close to Average Conditions

WAKEFIELD, Mass., June 14 (AP)—New England grain and hay crops on June 1 were close to average conditions and much better than in 1926, the New England crop-reporting service announced. The condition of the hay crop was 93.9 per cent, as compared with 81.8 at the same time last year, and 94.1 the 10-year average.

Spring weather conditions in New England have been generally favorable to farm work, but comparatively unfavorable to plant growth.

Prospects for a good apple crop seem much brighter in New England than in many other sections of the country. For the United States the highest prospects point to one of the lightest crops in years.

While making a report on New England potatoes at this time the service announced that early potatoes in the southern states had suffered from unfavorable conditions and that yields generally were light.

## CAMBRIDGE GAS CASE CONTINUED

Depreciation Reserve and Surplus Account Criticized by Mr. Mildram

In completing the hearing on the petition of customers of the Cambridge Gas Light Company before the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities for lower rates, Samuel H. Mildram, consulting engineer, yesterday charged that the company between 1921 and 1926 had set aside from its earnings a large depreciation reserve and surplus account. After Mr. Mildram had concluded his testimony, the hearing was continued until Wednesday morning, June 22, when counsel for the petitioners will cross-examine officers of the light company.

The depreciation reserve in that period had increased from \$73,664 to \$316,648 and the surplus account from \$582,510 to \$1,112,290, said Mr. Mildram. These accounts should no longer be overvalued, he said, but surplus earnings used to reduce the maximum rate. This rate is now \$1.15 per thousand cubic feet. This rate could be reduced to \$1.10 and the company would continue to prosper, he claimed.

Mr. Mildram also criticized the reproduction value figure of nearly \$11,000,000, as given by a witness for the company at a previous hearing. Mr. Mildram said that \$5,451,636 would represent the fair value of the plant on a reproduction basis at the end of 1926. He declared, however, that the book value of the plant at that time, namely \$4,021,389, fairly represented the value of the property used and useful in the conduct of the business.

## STATE BOUNDARY TESTIMONY IS GIVEN

New Hampshire Officials Appear at Colebrook

CONCORD, N. H., June 14 (Special)—Gen. Jeremy R. Waldron, Attorney-General, and Maynard H. Morse, Assistant Attorney-General, assisted by Frank Blois of Berlin, presented testimony in the New Hampshire-Vermont boundary case at Colebrook today. The evidence will be concerned with Coos County aspects of the long drawn out controversy.

Horton L. Chandler of this city, will be busy most of this week collecting and arranging evidence in other parts of the State.

Mr. Waldron said today he could not tell just when the boundary dispute will be presented to the Supreme Court of the United States for final decision. Last year, he thought it might be ready for submission some time in October, 1927, but it now seems unlikely that it can be in shape for presentation earlier than the first of the coming year.

## GRADUATION EVENTS OPEN WITH CONCERT

The annual concert by members of the graduating class of the New England Conservatory of Music, in Jordan Hall on Thursday evening, will start commencement exercises. Class day exercises, also in Jordan Hall, follow on Friday afternoon. On Saturday the class goes to Provincetown on a picnic. On Monday at 4:30 p. m. the baccalaureate sermon will be preached at the Church of the Messiah by the Rev. Henry K. Sherill, rector of Trinity Church, Boston. The alumni reunion and banquet takes place at the Copley-Plaza Monday evening. The commencement concert and graduation exercises will be held in Jordan Hall Tuesday afternoon, June 21, to be followed by an informal reception and tea to the graduating class, faculty and trustees in Recital Hall.

The musicians chosen for appearance at the senior concert Thursday evening are: Evelyn Ruth Beach, Allentown, Pa.; Lowell Fric, McNeill, Huntington, W. Va.; Estell Schulze, Monroe, La.; Otavio De Vivo, Everett; Ruth Olivia Burnham, Hampton, Conn.; Eleanor Alice Clewley, Brewer, Me.; Marian White Bartlett, South Boston; Mildred Kidd, Brownwood, Tex.

## FORMER RUSSIAN ARMY CAPTAIN A GRADUATE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 14 (Special)—Basil Kacedan, former captain in the Russian White Army and a student here for several years, today will be graduated from American International College, receiving the degree of B. A. He was the first to complete a college course there since the World War. Seventeen others were given diplomas for the completion of college preparatory, English, commercial and social work courses.

The pageant, "The Loom of Freedom," given by the students, will take place late this afternoon, and this evening the commencement address will be given by the Rev. Henry Hitt Crane of Malden. Reading of the graduation theses took place last night. At the trustees' meeting yesterday afternoon C. S. McDow, president, announced legacies amounting to \$3100.

## STUDENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE NAMED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 14 (AP)—A committee on student affairs, consisting of the president and two other fellows of the Corporation of Yale University, was authorized at the recent meeting of the Fellows, it became known today. The purpose of the committee was stated as "to act as a point of contact between the corporation and the student body as represented by the student council." The Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin '88, and George Grant Mason '88, were chosen to serve with Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of the university, for the coming year.

By informal meetings and discussions with the students the committee will be able to obtain first-hand knowledge of undergraduate opinions and affairs as represented by the student councils of Yale College and Sheffield Scientific School.

## Walks 7000 Miles for an Education

New Hampshire Boy Graduates From Academy Five Miles From His Home

CENTER STRAFFORD, N. H., June 14 (AP)—Rexford Wayne Lingard, 17, graduated last night from Austin-Cate Academy after walking something like 7000 miles for his education.

Lingard lives on a farm in Barrington with his parents and every day after performing his morning chores he hiked five miles to school, making the return trip afoot at night.

His weekly mileage ran to 50 miles and with 36 school weeks in the year his total mounted to 7200 during his four-year agricultural course. School statisticians doctored him 200 miles for holidays and occasional friendly "hikes."

Lingard was freshman class president, won his letter in baseball and basketball, took part in the school dramatics and graduated with honors in agriculture, physics and American history.

## CHILDREN TO SEE LINDBERGH PICTURES

Take-Off Views to Be Shown at Museum

Motion pictures of Charles A. Lindbergh's take-off from Roosevelt Field, are to be shown at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. next Friday at the Children's Museum of Boston in Jamaica Plain.

The last bird walk of the season is scheduled for 8 a. m. next Saturday. The group will meet at the museum and go through the woods of the Sargent estate in Jamaica Plain. At 10 a. m. the nature study group will meet in the lecture room for a study of butterflies and insects. Miss Pearl Bragdon of the museum staff will give the three o'clock story entitled, "In and Out of the Philippines." The talk will be illustrated by colored lantern slides, as well as by the museum's fine collection of Philippine artifacts.

"The Origin of Coal," a wonder story, is to be told with motion pictures at the museum next Sunday at 3:30 p. m. Animated drawings are to show how the carbon for furnaces was formed countless years ago and its various stages of development from luxuriant vegetation of prehistoric ages to the anthracite of today. The lecture will be given by Mrs. Jessie C. Scammel who will talk on the different phases of the origin of coal and its various uses, based on years of research work by Prof. Edward C. Jeffrey of Harvard University who is one of the greatest authorities in the world on coal. Sections of coal under the microscope, as well as a collection of the different varieties, will be on exhibition.

## 101 RANCH GETS UNDER WAY

The 101 Ranch Wild West Show with its many interesting features has pitched its big tent at Andrew Square where for the remainder of the week it will entertain twice daily. Pioneer life of the Southwest with all the interesting experiences is well interpreted by a large cast of performers. The 101 Ranch gets its name from the fact that there are 101 townships on the Oklahoma ranch of the Miller Brothers, owners of the circus.



An Exclusive Shop for Misses and Women

## WHITE

White—perennially smart—whether used for the entire costume, or offset by a touch of color. In all the style departments of this shop, white is presented as an important style factor of the summer season.

|                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| White Coats      | 25.00 to 235.00 |
| White Dresses    | 17.50 to 79.50  |
| White Hats       | 10.00 to 18.50  |
| White Stockings  | 1.75 to 8.75    |
| White Sweaters   | 10.75 to 27.50  |
| White Knit Suits | 16.50 to 92.50  |
| White Blouses    | 3.00 to 21.75   |
| White Skirts     | 8.95 to 15.00   |

Also Lingerie, Neckwear, Handbags, Artificial Flowers, Costume Jewelry, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, in WHITE, for cool, becoming costumes.

## C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE

TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

The special values in our luggage section are really noteworthy. 22-inch fitted cases are specially priced at 19.75 and 28.50.

Street Floor





# Like a Ray of Sunshine

If you are a daily reader of the Monitor, it may safely be assumed that, whether at home or traveling, you patronize business establishments which are advertised in the Monitor.

Do you make it a point to let the advertiser know of your patronage? A friendly word or two when paying for your purchase will sometimes suffice—in other instances it may be more advisable to mail a cordial note.

Be assured your message will be welcomed, and will aid in proving to the business man the value of his advertisement in this newspaper.

A reader of the Monitor who purchased an automobile made by a company which advertises regularly in the Monitor wrote a note, expressing appreciation of the good qualities of the car, and of the use of the Monitor as an advertising medium.

This letter was received in reply:—

"Sometimes in the midst of a particularly trying period a little ray of sunshine creeps in and the way seems smoother as a result.

"Such a ray of sunshine came into this office with the receipt of your letter. It is a trait of human nature to shout loudly when things go wrong, but to neglect passing on the word of praise when everything goes right. Your courtesy and thoughtfulness prove that the trait is not universal, and we most sincerely thank you for taking the trouble to tell us how your car is running.

"If we may, at some later date, reciprocate your courtesy, you have only to let us know."

Thus cordiality brought forth cordiality. A friendly message, following a purchase, is always appreciated, and is constructively helpful both to the advertiser and to the Monitor.

In the following cities Information Bureaus are maintained, to answer questions concerning Monitor Advertisements:

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| NEW YORK<br>270 Madison Ave., Suite 1906<br>Caledonia 2706                       | CLEVELAND<br>1658 Union Trust Building<br>Cherry 7699   | MINNEAPOLIS<br>810 Security Building<br>Main 1498             |
| LONDON, ENGLAND<br>2, Adelphi Terrace<br>Gerrard 5422                            | COLUMBUS<br>85 N. High St., Suite 535<br>Adams 5844   | OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA<br>701 Perry Building<br>Oakland 3711     |
| PARIS<br>3 Ave. de l'Opéra<br>Gutenberg 42.71                                    | DETROIT<br>442 Book Building<br>Cadillac 5035   | OMAHA<br>924 First National Bank Bldg.<br>Jackson 3387        |
| BOSTON<br>"Advertising Record"<br>The Christian Science Monitor<br>Back Bay 4530 | HOUSTON, TEXAS<br>Main Street and Jefferson Ave.<br>Fairfax 3023  | PHILADELPHIA<br>802 Fox Building<br>Rittenhouse 9186          |
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|  |   | SAN FRANCISCO<br>625 Market Street<br>Sutter 7240             |

WHENEVER you patronize a Monitor advertiser, please let him know of your response to his advertisement. And, when writing to the advertising manager of a merchant or manufacturer, remember that while he is interested in knowing that his advertisement in the Monitor led to your purchase, he is even more desirous of learning whether you were pleased with his goods or his services. If you were, tell him so. If not, he will welcome a frank letter informing him wherein your experience was not satisfactory. It is well to remember that true support of advertising includes the buying of goods or services advertised, and is not accomplished by mere correspondence or conversation with an advertiser, unaccompanied by purchase of goods.



# Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

## Cactus Adapted to Decoration

WHAT could be more appropriate, in a season when the trend of design in interior decoration is futuristic, than to use with such ultra-modern furnishings the odd and angular cactus plants? And what a romantic industry—that of transporting the thorns of the desert to the heart of the modern home! Nothing could be more indicative of the search for the unusual than this business of selling through the gift shops and department stores, as well as the florists, these quaint plants. In Asia, Africa, South America, Mexico and the western plains of the United States they and the aloe are garnered and to the artist there are decorative possibilities of great interest in all of them.

The cacti have grotesque shapes in amazing multiplicity. They may be large, small, oval, flat with spines, without spines. Some are symmetrical, some are bizarre. They present enough choice of design to enable a decorator to choose one which has the appearance of having been made especially for the interior in which it is placed.

The colors are almost as various as the linear designs. This is surprising, for it seems credible that under the dust there are odd formations, but the color variations are not suggestive of the drab desert. There are delicate hues, misty pearls, rose tints, reds, deep greens, blue-greens, blue-grays.

Some cacti show tiny inch-long button formations, looking like small cushions, bristling with needles from which the hurried dressmaker has neglected to take the threads. There are compact and amazingly balanced little plants with pink-edged leaves; Medusa-like plants with long, curly locks; waxy trees, about 7 inches in height, which are exquisite miniatures. There are plants with leaves speckled, striped and small ones triangular, some with puffy stems.

As ornamental pieces these can be used in almost any way. As single specimens, plants they may be distributed like blooming tulips or cyclamens, they may be placed in ornamental bowls, just as narcissi or ferns are used, or they can be made

very effective in miniature gardens placed on window sills or tables.

These are simple uses and depend on individual taste for arrangement, but the miniature garden is slightly more complicated and, consequently, more fascinating. A container of wrought iron or painted metal is necessary. Then one works out an original scheme, playing at landscape gardening.

Cacti blooms, as has been suggested already, often are very fine. Some of them have large, waxy heads, others have rose and orange flowerets; one particularly attractive blossom is bell-shaped and of a rich cerise color. Another cactus has pale yellow flowers that seem to grow from red, claw-like shells. The flowers show as wide a variety of color and shape as do the flowers of any other family, for they range from white through pinks, roses and reds to yellow and lavenders.

It is said that cacti, given the little care they need, will last two years, during which time they will always retain their color or charm. The care necessary is slight compared to that required for most indoor plants. Cacti need watering only about twice a week, and as they are natives of a warm, semi-arid climate, they need sunlight and heat, so that the city apartment is exactly the stimulus they enjoy. In this they differ from the ordinary plant which does not do well in steam-heated houses. They require no fertilizer.

One of the varieties that is especially suited to ornamental adaptation is mammillaria micromeris, a tiny mushroom plant only an inch across but which often attains the age of 15 years; it is a soft greenish button, covered with delicate gray spines that make for it a downy coat.

Mammillaria scherri is another small thing that adapts itself well to indoor handling. It is a rare Mexican product that looks like a delightfully fluffy ball. The so-called lobster-claw cactus is found in Brazil, often in trees, and it has a pink bell-shaped flower which blooms successively on its leaf-like branches. The leaves themselves are very decorative—waxy, flat and grass-green. This plant is very desirable since it sometimes grows quite large and the leaves and blooms are both very attractive.

There is another class of plants which, though botanically a succulent, is often treated as a cactus. This is the Echeveria family. These plants are very fleshy and the leaves are flat wide and often appear in rosette formation. The flowers grow in spikes and the foliage is brilliant in color. There are several beautiful members of the family. The Echeveria globose is perhaps the most attractive. It has mistily tinted pinkish-gray leaves and is exquisitely delicate in coloring. A very dainty vine has also been used, especially for gardens. This is the cactus-like trailing plant called Cereopsis, which has reddish leaves that wander gracefully over miniature rocks or over the edges of baskets.

Of course, in addition to these, there are the more familiar cacti, the snake, living rock, mildew, old man, and rainbow, which are all good for decorative purposes. The

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## Channels of Constructive Activity for "Destructive" Child

New York City  
Special Correspondence

HERBERT was what is generally known as a "destructive" child, and Miss N—, his kindergarten teacher, had been wondering for a week just what she was going to do about it. If she had been an old-fashioned teacher, she would simply have scolded or punished. But she was a new-fashioned teacher, and so she pondered.

Herbert was unusually "bad" on Monday morning. He had mashed little Jane's "cake" which she had so carefully made in the sand pile. He had kicked over Dicky's beautiful house of blocks and he had upset blue-eyed Marlin's doll carriage, right after she had got her dolly all nicely tucked in.

Looking around for new fields to conquer, he saw some of the boys busily making boats at the work-bench, and he suddenly announced, "I want to make a boat, too." Miss N— told him he would have to wait until there was room at the bench, which he patiently did. At length, "Teacher" said, "Now it's Herbert's and John's turn at the bench," and the two little chaps eagerly gathered together their wood and hammers and nails.

### The Motive Back of the Request

This was a first adventure at the work bench for both these boys, as they had but lately entered school. Miss N— consequently glanced in their direction shortly, and saw that Herbert was hammering away lustily, but that John, who was smaller and less vigorous about his work, was having rather a hard time. "Will you help John a little with the hammering, Herbert?" she suggested. "You do it so well." Herbert at once complied. When the boats were finished, both boys proudly exhibited them to their teacher. After due admiration Miss N— turned to Herbert, saying, "That was nice of you to help John." At this remark, little John threw his arms around the bigger boy's neck, thus expressing his gratitude. A beaming expression shone in Herbert's face!

From that time on Miss N— had no further trouble with Herbert. He had discovered that it is more fun to construct than to destroy, and that it is much more satisfying to help others than to spoil the results of their efforts.

Often parents meet this same problem. "Mary breaks everything," and "Jack takes all his toys to pieces," are frequently heard. Could not these parents adopt the methods that Miss N— used with Herbert? Could they not give their "destructive" children plenty of materials with which to construct? I am confident they would see a quick change. If children write on the walls, why not give them paper upon which to write? If they tear up books, cannot old newspapers and magazines be substituted? Pieces of wood to hammer are much more acceptable than parlor furniture. Let us give active little hands all kinds of materials, such as plaster, clay,

## Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News

Captain Rignot (ré-n'yoh), a French aviator, who, after bidding good-bye to Captain Lindbergh at Le Bourget, started on his flight with a companion on an effort to fly direct to China.

John Philip Sousa, the famous conductor, says the only proper way to pronounce his name is Soo'-sah, not Soo'-zah.

Bologna (boh-loh'-nyah), an ancient city of Italy, formerly an Etruscan town, holding a prominent place in Italian history.

Paul Dolgorokov (doh-gor-oh'-kov), a member of an old Russian family, and a former prisoner in the hands of the Soviet political police. He has been active politically, and was once before arrested, but escaped.

Wu Chang-hsu (woo chong soo), newly appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs for Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist Government at Nanking.



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care of their toys, we must select playthings which they can manipulate, with which they can "do" something. The mechanical toys are interesting for a short while, but after they have held the stage for a time, the youngster, who always wants to be the star performer, either discards them entirely, or finds that the only really interesting thing he can do with them is to take them to pieces to discover what makes the "wheels go round." Simple, strong, serviceable toys, which act as lay figures for the child's imagination, are what he wants and needs!

Taking care of a garden, or if this is out of the question, one or two plants, gives a child's activity a splendid outlet. Who would think of thoughtlessly stepping upon a tiny growing thing, after having had the joy of caring for and nurturing his own garden?

Not only will constructive activities of all kinds cure "destructive-ness," but they will be of positive value as well. They will give an outlet to the child's desire to create; through working with materials he will acquire skill, judgment and accuracy, and he will learn concentration. His imagination also will be stimulated. Perhaps hidden talents will be discovered; he will certainly learn habits of industry, and best of all, he will get the peace and joy that come from achievement.



The Party at Van Tassel's, as Portrayed in a Marionette Show by the Arlington Heights School at Fort Worth, Tex., Where the Pupils Designed and Made the Marionettes, Scenery, Stage, and Costumes, and Dramatized Washington Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow"—All as a School Project.

## A High School Marionette Show Project With "Everybody in It"

WHEN the Art Club of Arlington Heights High School at Fort Worth, Tex., perceived the need for equipment for their favorite work in the newly established art classes, a great many meetings were held and all sorts of ideas were brought forth and discussed.

The art teacher who sponsored the club had long desired to do something with marionettes, having seen Tony Sarg's version of Rip Van Winkle. So when it seemed that the Art Club had discussed and discarded all the ideas available, she advanced her plan and produced all the pictures and interesting material about marionettes that she had been able to find.

By unanimous vote the story of Ichabod Crane and his adventures as told by Washington Irving in "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" was selected, and the writing of the story into a play was given to two of the members to work out with the help of the English teacher. Copies of the Drama magazine from January to May, 1923, which contain a series of articles by Hettie Louise Mick telling in detail how to make a marionette, were used.

There was work for everybody to do. The boys modeled the marionette heads in clay and made plaster casts of the clay model. In these casts paper mache heads were made by pasting layer after layer of wet newspaper pressed down into their features of the mould. When they were dry they were given two coats of ivory enamel, then painted to represent the character they were to represent. The wigs found to be most satisfactory were fashioned of yarn. The boys whittled out shoulder pieces of wood, and wired the heads to them leaving play so that the head would turn from side to side and up and down in front. Each member of the club salvaged the family rag bag for materials from

which to make and dress the marionettes.

The girls sewed the bodies and stuffed them with rags and cotton. Joints received much careful attention, and the movements as natural as possible. The boys whittled out feet from wood and wired them to the legs. As each marionette was assembled the girls would dress it for the role it was to fill. Books of costumes of the period were hunted out and carefully studied, so that every detail would be correct.

The manual training department built the stage of two by four, with a floor and proscenium arch of wall board. The latter was enameled black and stenciled in a gold design in true theatrical style. The back drop was a gray cotton crepe curtain, and the wings were of gray cambric hung on stiff wires. The top of the stage and the sides had to be kept open to admit the marionettes and their strings. The front curtains were of heavy dark blue portières lent for the occasion, and opened and closed by means of strings at each side. Scenery was kept as simple as possible. Wall board and cardboard boxes were the materials, with a generous use of paint and curtains.

One of the boys, after reading how Tony Sarg's marionettes move their mouths, and even have an ugly face transformed to a beautiful one right on the stage, began to experiment, and in a few days brought to school a doll whose lower jaw would move up and down when a string in the top of her head was pulled. She made an appearance at the Van Tassel party and graciously sang two songs.

The show was such a success that it was repeated eight times at different schools over the city and later given in a moving picture house to raise money toward bringing on an eminent artist to address the State Teachers' Association. The financial gain, however, was the smaller part of the work of this project.

younger generation, it is playing a valuable part in the "citizenization" work for adults, carried on by the evening schools.

Members of the museum staff unite with school teachers and supervisors in making the stores of knowledge in the museum serve the purposes in hand. An artist is specially employed by the city to direct the work of the drawing classes in the museum. An assistant curator of the museum devotes a large part of her time to this work, as related to history and other work in the elementary schools. Art teachers in the junior and senior high schools take their classes into the museum. In the State Street Junior High School this contact developed such interest that a Museum Club has been formed that meets regularly, with nearly 100 per cent attendance.

Pupils are permitted to experience the thrill that comes from examining and handling objects that figured in the lives of the peoples of 2000 years and more ago. They are helped to understand the fundamentals of art, and derive valuable suggestions in relation to the handicrafts. They see how even the most modern methods and institutions find a root in the remote past, and they thus get a vision of the European background of American present-day civilization.

Even Greater Facilities  
The importance of this work goes even further than indicated. In collecting the specimens included in the George Walter Vincent Smith collection of sculpture, paintings, bronzes, parchments and textiles, Mr. Smith had a special eye for objects connected with the home life of peoples of all ages and which served in a graphic way to interpret their customs and institutions. In this way were brought together many specimens having special value for school classes. Moreover, the resources and conditions pertaining to the Art Museum here are such that it looks forward to having large and growing funds for educational and extension work.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## A Castle of Romance

## To One Sailing for England

DEAR Friend: So again you are off for England, and by the time this word is delivered to you, your ship will be far down the bay and you will be glancing back at the fading horizon of America but already, in thought at least, you will be looking straight east across to that other sky line which means so much to us both. I wish that I might have been with you at the pier and waved you off in approved style—there is always a thrill in waving or being waved at, as the great ship begins to stir within itself and slowly turns out to sea. But you know that I shall be thinking of you when the hawes slip from the dock. Then I shall think of other years when you remember with what eager joy we stepped aboard another ship together and sailed away to England. Day by day as you draw nearer and nearer to the other shore my thoughts will follow your ship like sea birds and will be not far behind when you swing into the port where we once set foot together.

You write that except for a few inevitable objectives like Oxford and London your program is all in the making. Can you realize how unbelievably fortunate you are? Having months ahead of you and no enforced itinerary, how must you silently commiserate the vast majority of your fellow-voyagers who will run through certain grooves of tedious pilgrimages on schedule time and just catch their boat back in forty-eight days! But how in the world will you decide what to do when you land in Plymouth? Immediately you will see the tower of twenty places at once—north, east, and west and all the points of the compass in between. Knowing the Lake country less thoroughly than many other parts of England I can well imagine your first impulse might be to hurry aboard the first express, shut your eyes to Devonshire, Somerset, and the myriad places where you would like to stop the train, and go north.

(I speak of the train, you remark, for the simple reason that if you started afoot or by wheel or even by char-a-banc, I know as well as you that you would never reach the Lakes this year. In fact, knowing

full well that you must change at least three times between Plymouth and Windermerre, and that Shropshire and Cotswolds are a day in your path, not to speak of Wales just off to your left, the only chance I see for your reaching Cumberland at all is to take an airplane! Then I know the wealth of Devon alone: in two hours you can be in Exeter, a center of endless exploration; or your quest will turn to the lonely but friendly Dartmoor where in other days you have been strangely at home. You will long to visit Robert Herrick at Dean Prior and William Browne at Tavistock. And then there will be your long-loved north shore of Devonshire just a few miles away—with steep wooded hills and little villages hidden away at their foot. If you once reached Lynmouth or Lymington on the coast, I could not predict anything further. The world would hear nothing from you for weeks.

But I have an intuition that you feel a mysterious and irresistible call from the west and that old Celtic Cornwall will suddenly lay its spell upon you. At least it would upon me if I were standing by your side on the deck of the ship in Plymouth harbor with all the freedom and perplexities of choice before me. For on the south coast just a few miles away lie the most fascinating Old World towns of Looe and Polperro and out on the westernmost edge rising sheer from the sea the castle of King Arthur guards a most cherished English tradition through the centuries. When you climb to the brown cliff (for I am curiously sure that you will head and call it straightaway Journey thither), look away to the west, the Atlantic and think of me on my eastern shore.

There, not far from the newer Plymouth, I shall be in the New England; wandering along the beach where we have so often walked together, and looking out across the ocean toward Tintagel, I shall wave you affectionate greetings. Perchance at the same moment you will wave back and then sit down high above the ceaseless rumble of the waves against the steep and write me the word for which I shall be waiting.

Tell me if you took the path that leads from the village street winding in and out and up and down to the castle on the headland. Does the grass grow high about the hoary Saxon church just a little to the south? Do the children play by the old ivy-covered wall that incloses the manor house at the other end of the village? Does the moss yet cover the sunken slate roof of the ancient cottage in the hollow? How the memories of all these scenes come flooding back as I think of you over there again! All these questions rise as endlessly as the tide that will be ebbing and flowing at your feet on the Cornish coast.

While we both would linger here and dream of the saintly cavaliers of Round Table knights and fair ladies, I can see you journeying east again into the heart of England, where the turn of many a green lane and distant spire holds rich memories for us. Remember that you will be gazing again with my eyes as well as with yours. You will be listening with my ears to the unseen burst of song somewhere in the sky over the meadows. You will be two pilgrims in one and pay your homage at all shrines with double devotion. You are appointed my plenipotentiary to Great Britain, my extraordinary to Oxford and Westminster Abbey. I shall await your dispatches with impatience. And so bon voyage! P. K.

## Plowing in the North

This year the rains have made the plowing late, and now the edges of the fields are birch and viburnum crowding close against low, gray stone walls, young leaves new washed and clean.

The apple trees are growing faintly pink, like some new morning dawning on a hill.

The sharp plow, leaving furrows in its wake, moves over that dark sea whose waves are still.

The catbird in the hedges knows a song more sweet than other birds the plowman hears.

The old, old earth, new turned, with a fine scent, exhales the promise of her changeless years.

The slim young alders lean against the wall, all decked with fringes green and delicate; the brown earth lies waiting in the sun.

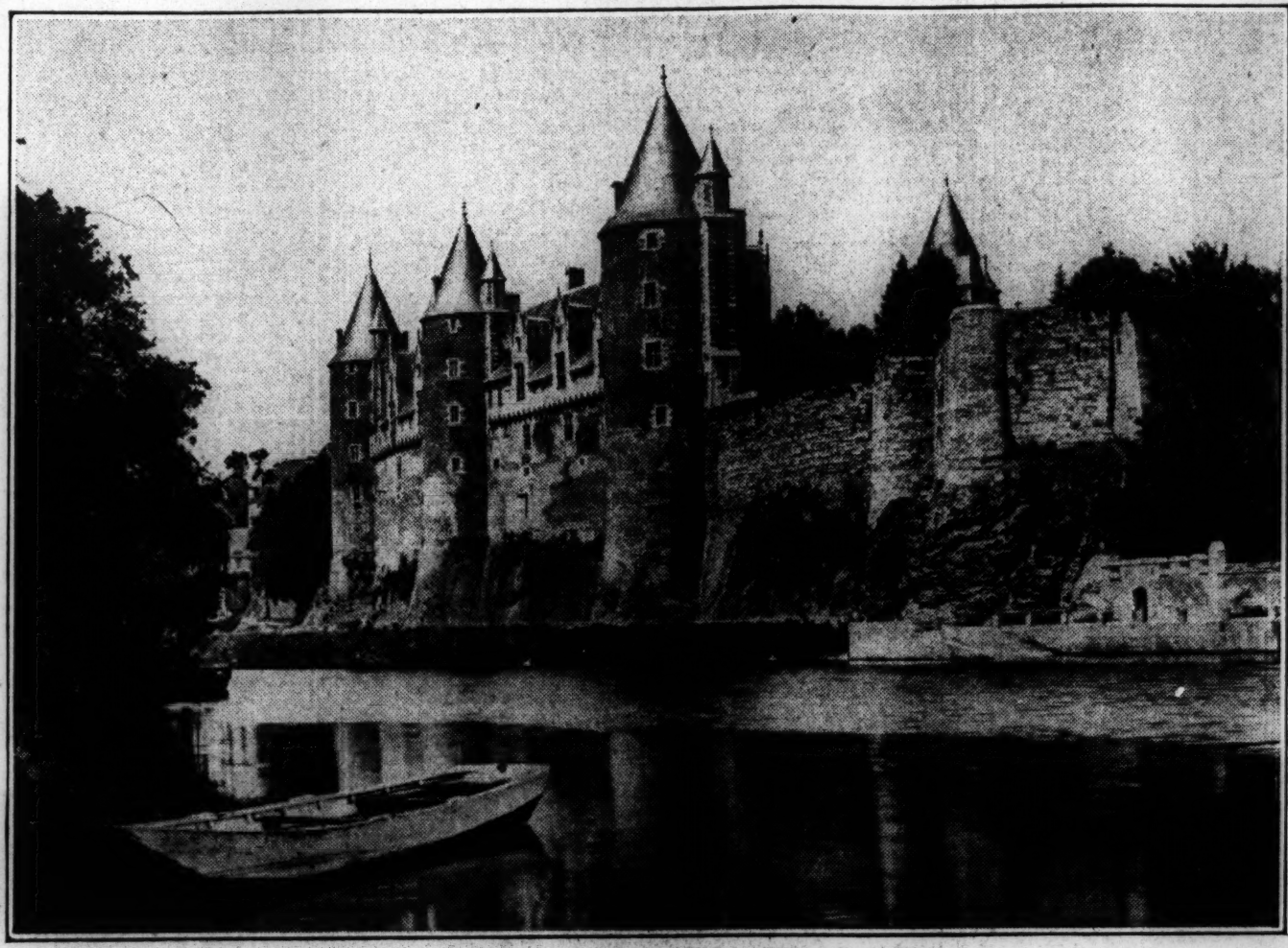
This year the rains have made the plowing late.

—LOUISE DRISCOLL, in "Garden Grace."

## Advice to a Young Lady

Reading our best poets is better than all lessons. . . . Read only such books as have long been sealed with the universal approval of the public and whose reputation is established. They are few, but you will gain much more from reading those few than from all the feeble little works with which we are inundated. . . . Observe how naturally Madame de Sévigné and other ladies write, and compare their style with the confused phrases of our minor romancers—I cite writers of your own sex because I am sure you can, and will, remember them. You will notice that our good writers—Fénelon, Bousset, Racine, Despreaux—always use the right word. One gets oneself accustomed to talk well by constantly reading those who have written well; it becomes a habit to express our thoughts simply and nobly without an effort. It is not in the nature of a study; it is no trouble to read what is good, and to read that only; our own pleasure and taste are our only masters.—Voltaire's Letters.

THE Chateau de Rohan comes upon you with the faint, far winding of elfin horns. Forgotten are the Breton towers of purple heather, the thatched stone cottages green with moss, the white arrowlike roads down which the Roman cohorts tramped, the rumbling two-horsed peasant wains—all forgotten in this glimpse of Faery. It stands like a dream castle built on the living rock, its tall, graceful towers



Chateau de Rohan, Josselin, Brittany.

## Looking in on a Village Debate

One evening, as I was passing through an extremely remote hamlet some miles outside my ordinary beat, I noticed with surprise and delight a newly erected Village Club. I say "newly erected" for the time of which I now write was some years before such clubs had become as common as they are today. Seeing that the room was lighted up I stopped to listen and ascertain what might be going on within. As I did so a labourer, passing on his way home with a faggot on his back, informed me that the members were having the first of a series of debates that evening, the subject to be "with surprise" for the time of which I now write was some years before such clubs had become as common as they are today. Seeing that the room was lighted up I stopped to listen and ascertain what might be going on within. As I did so a labourer, passing on his way home with a faggot on his back, informed me that the members were having the first of a series of debates that evening, the subject to be "with surprise" for the time of which I now write was some years before such clubs had become as common as they are today.

Left alone once more I watched through the half-open door for a favourable opportunity and then slipped in quietly and unobserved, taking a vacant seat in the shadow of an open cupboard door at the back of the hall. The paper, read by an ex-schoolmaster and the chairman of the meeting, was drawing to an end, and I only heard the peroration containing an invitation to those present to discuss the views put forward, each speaker being limited to an eight-minute speech.

Doubtless such a thing as a debate was a complete novelty, and only as such had proved an attraction. However, several of them summoned up courage to mutter between themselves flattering comments sufficiently audible to the chairman, to the effect that "twas wonderful fine," "couldn't be bettered," "He know what he know—so 'e do," etc., and finally with one consent all looked anxiously toward their elders to take up the challenge and open a discussion. Diffident, however, prevailing gently, the chairman was forced to add a further encouragement.

"Come, Mr. Parker now, I feel sure you must have some remarks to offer; and I need hardly say how greatly they will be valued."

The rising of Mr. Parker was accompanied by much clapping of hands. "Master Schoolmaster says as 'is education have made terrible strides for our children," he began: "so it have and I be allus favourin' process. My Anne wouldn't never 'a gotten her certificate as school teacher 'wout, nor my son Tom be doin' so well at the clerkin' up to Bristol as he be. But there be strides and strides: and it 'pears to me as education be overstrided and one-sided like. Our children doesn't seem to belong to us now as they was used to, 'cause Government do all for they and nought for we. Should be more evensome. Look to my house now, he won't scarce keep out the weather, 'bant fit to ask our Anne nor our Tom to come and bide in: they're not 'custody to such a puddle where they'm to. They comes, bless 'em, but I sweat it seems to have 'em along wi' us—so I do."

"Tis the fault of y'r landlord, Master Parker," commented a voice; "but Government didn't oughter let him make us have to put up wi' it. It did oughter educate 'im. There be 'spectors of property, same as that to school, but it be all wasted 'cause they can't practice wi' 'em to home. Government did oughter see to both ends of a family: you may pump all day one end, but if the tape be out of workin' order at

touching the cool blue skies, and about it nestles the humble red-roofed town of Josselin, as lambs needs at night about the feet of the shepherd.

And your heart sings within you, and cares drop from your shoulders as a cloak, and you feel like a child on a daisy-studded hilltop building castles in the clouds. In your ears are the fanfare of silver trumpets and the echo of Roland's horn, the

cracking of gongs and banners in the wind, as before your eyes there pass all the delightful characters of the age of chivalry. The sun glints on the casques of Galahad and Lancelot, and gleams on the trappings of the milk-white palfrey of the Lily Maid of Astolat; the Maid of Orleans passes by like a gust of fresh cool wind, and through the distant trees there shimmers the snowy mound of Henry of Navarre.

The waves of war have surged around it, and ebbed ineffectually to nothingness again. Time and the elements have but softened it, given it a soft and gentle bloom which has washed away all sternness and threat. It stands today a challenge, a challenge that lifts the heart like a bugle blow, a challenge to forget dull care and tread again the delightful paths of childhood—the castle of a dream.

At six in the afternoon we were welcomed in the guest room of the pastor's home. Kjartan Helgason, farmer and minister, labors six days upon his large farm and on the seventh preaches in two different churches, riding several miles to meet his distant parishioners. He came soon after our arrival and welcomed us with a cordial, honest welcome. That Icelandic welcome! It comes from the heart, and the handshake conveys more than words can express. . . . Vel-komin, well-come, it is good that you have come. . . . The hot spring on the farm furnishes the heat for the cooking and the hot clay is used for baking. Rye bread is baked by digging a hole in the clay and inserting a stone jar. This bread reminded us strongly of the fine products of the old brick ovens of our grandmothers. In the evening Pastor Helgason invited us into his study and, in a mixture of Icelandic, English and Latin, we conversed till midnight. This library contains many volumes of choice literature, theological works and history. He also showed us a large herbarium in which the plants were mounted according to Linnaeus and named. We then learned more about the favorite occupation of the lad who tends the sheep and studies, and to these botanists a copy of the last edition of Gray's Manual, and I count among my choicest letters from Iceland a reply from Kjartan Helgason to which was attached a rare and beautiful gentian, *Gentiana caespitosa*, L. var. *islandica*.

The bedrooms to which we were assigned were models of neatness and comfort. The elderdown covers, even present, were encased in dainty slips, and the sheets were artistically embroidered. Embroidery is a pastime on the farms, and the labor of father and son several new species of plants have been added to the flora of the country, some of them unknown elsewhere. It was my pleasure on my return to send to these botanists a copy of the last edition of Gray's Manual, and I count among my choicest letters from Iceland a reply from Kjartan Helgason to which was attached a rare and beautiful gentian, *Gentiana caespitosa*, L. var. *islandica*.

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## Increase of Understanding

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN EVERY human heart there is a desire for increase in some shape or form; and if this desire is analyzed and probed to its depths, it is often found to be a desire to know God, to learn of Him and thereby to increase in the knowledge of good, the spiritual sense of existence. True increase can come only from God, divine Mind, and through a wholly spiritual or divinely mental process. Now, how can this increase be gained? How can men come into touch with God and avail themselves in increasing measure of His blessings, so lovingly and continually promised in the Scriptures?

In his first epistle to the Corinthians, after the customary salutation or greeting and the usual thanksgiving to God, Paul goes on to exhort the brethren of the Christian church to unity in their work. He reproves them for their dissensions; he shows them that the true wisdom which makes for godliness—God-likeness—is not the outcome of human knowledge, the carnal or mortal mind, or the belief of intelligence in matter, *alias* brain, nor the product of human will; but rather that it is born of an earnest, sincere desire meekly and humbly to learn of God, giving to Him alone the entire glory. Here Paul makes the statement, "I have planted, Apollos watered; but God gave the increase."

All mankind must sooner or later learn to give all credit to God; to rely entirely upon Him, not only in the spiritual realm of thought, but also upon the human plane of existence, for the things necessary to a human sense of comfort, support, and sustenance. The originator of the Christian religion over nineteen hundred years ago taught his disciples to rely entirely upon God, the Father, for every necessity of life; that the power of good is far superior to the seeming claims of evil, and that the discords of material sense are subordinate to the harmony of Soul, which includes all spiritual sense. But these truths seemed obscure for many centuries. They were barely made practical in human affairs until the nineteenth century, when a woman, Mary Baker Eddy, with an

earnest desire to learn the full meaning of the import of Jesus' words and a sincere wish to do the works he demanded of his followers, with an uplifted faith in God's goodness and a consciousness purified from the belief of evil as having reality and power, glimpsed the truth underlying the master Christian's words and works. She then made clear and practical and available the law of God for every detail of everyday life.

To grow in grace or the understanding of divine Principle, or to advance in the knowledge of God, good, there must be willingness to purify consciousness of reliance upon and belief in the reality of material things and theories, doctrines and practices. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 204) Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "By purifying human thought, this state of mind permeates with increased harmony all the minutiae of human affairs. It brings with it wonderful foresight, wisdom, and power; it unseals the mortal purpose, gives steadiness to resolve, and success to endeavor."

In the Gospel of Luke it is recorded of Christ Jesus that on one occasion when he was preparing his disciples for their work in the world, warning them that they would need to battle with and overcome the belief of evil as having power and presence, his words drew from them the earnest request, "Increase our faith." And he replied by giving them the comforting assurance that if they had even the smallest degree of faith in the supremacy and power of good, mountains of so-called evil would vanish.

Faith, Mrs. Eddy teaches, is not mere blind belief in God's ability and willingness to help mankind in the troubles and trials of life, but an intelligent understanding of how to avail oneself, in an ever increasing measure, of the demonstrable law of God, divine Principle. Through spiritualization of thought we grow in grace, realizing increasingly a conscious unity with the source of true being. As we advance in the true sense of spiritual values we extend and enlarge our capacities for good, brightening the gloomy sense of materiality with the light of Truth and Love, the unselfed desire to extend the kingdom of heaven, harmony, to one and all.

This will be fulfilled the prophecy of Mrs. Eddy on page 96 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "As material knowledge diminishes and spiritual understanding increases, real objects will be apprehended mentally instead of materially."

## Chicory

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I challenge you to find for me A flower more blue than chicory.

A flower with more humility Than roadside bloom of chicory.

Shy, tender blue, that smiles to me Through golden grain—my chicory

Is friendship's token. Charity That borders fields is chicory.

R. A. CURRY.

## Little Monkey Friends

Considerable diversion was afforded us by the arrival in our midst of two strangers who attached themselves to our party as permanent guests. They were Mr. Black and Mr. Brown. They had not dropped down on us in a miraculous way from heaven, but had descended in quite normal manner from the treetops, as both of these gentlemen were woolly monkeys (*Lagothrix fuscata*). They were young, and had to be educated; but under proper guidance they grew in wisdom and soon conducted themselves like other well-behaved members of society. It is quite a responsibility bringing up a monkey, and I am naturally reticent when it comes to writing very much concerning these two bundles of agility, for it sounds rather like bragging about one's own relations. Suffice to say that as soon as they settled down to our way of living they were free to go and come as they pleased and into the hot liquid it went, only to be quickly withdrawn.

Meal-times became a circus after the advent of this pair. Their manners were perfectly disgraceful. Grabbing at this, and reaching out for that, they behaved just like a couple of savages which, in fact, is just what they were. Brown would sit up along the table, at every mouthful I took, he would blacken up to intercept it. I cured him of the habit by keeping a bowl of very hot water beside me and every once in a while taking a dip into it to raise it to my eye, telling Brown that it was hot and he must not touch it on any account, because it was not for him. In spite of my warning, out came the hand and into the hot liquid it went, only to be quickly withdrawn.

"There you are," I said to Brown. "I told you it was hot, you should know better than touch it!" On other occasions I would say, "You may take this, Brown. This is for you," and allow him to help himself. In the end, he became so well trained that instead of grabbing at his food, he would hold up his hand as if hungry, just like a child in class, asking the teacher's permission to speak. When Brown was very ravenous and found it difficult to control his appetite, he would hold both hands over his head, and in this comical position wait for food to be served.

Brown proved a great character. I know of no animals that are so responsive to human ways as these woolly monkeys. They make great demands on one's time, but they are delightful companions and so absurdly amusing that I found myself wasting hour after hour playing with this little fellow. His name in full was Mr. Rachehorse Brown. We called him Rachehorse because he moved so slowly and Mr. Rachehorse more respectful to one of his intelligence than plain Brown—G. M. Dvorak, in "On the Trail of the Unknown."

## Texas

Fields of cotton, and fields of wheat. Thunder-blue gentians by a wire fence. Standing cypress, red and tense. Holding its flower rigid like a gun. Dressed for parade by the running wheels. By the little bouncing cotton. Terribly sweet The prairie breeze, And the long plain breeze, Blows across from swell to swell. With a ginger smell. —ART LOWELL, in "What's O'clock."

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## Theatrical News of the World

## "The Shadow of a Gunman"

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, June 3.

AT THE Royal Court Theatre, "The Shadow of a Gunman," presented by Messrs. McElroy and Salvin. Producer, Arthur Sinclair. The cast:

Donald Davison.....Harry Hutchinson  
Seamus Shields.....Richard O'Donnell  
Tommy O'Connell.....Sydney Morgan  
Mrs. O'Connell.....Maire O'Neill  
Minnie Powell.....Eileen Carey  
Mr. Mulligan.....Paddy Quinn  
Mr. McGuire.....Tony Quinn  
Mrs. Henderson.....Sara Allgood  
Mr. Gallagher.....J. A. O'Rourke  
An Auxiliary.....Edwin Ellis

Genuine successes by a new dramatist, such as Mr. Sean O'Casey achieved with "The Plough and the Stars" and "Juno and the Paycock," are generally followed by presentation of the author's earlier and immature work, which may or may not be justified by results. In this case, however, there is justification, for though "The Shadow of a Gunman" bears throughout the evidences of a prentice hand, it is good enough upon its merits for west-end production apart from its interest, as revealing a preliminary stage, in Mr. O'Casey's development as a playwright.

The story is another sad and sordid one of those Dublin days of 1916 when British and Irish seem to have emulated one another in eagerness to do the wrong thing. It is only by the dramatist's, however, to admit that his handling is strictly impartial, for, darkly as he paints the "Black and Tans," his other characters are shown to equal disadvantage, the coarse brutality of the soldiers being matched by the hypocritical cowardice of the civilians. The setting is a room in a Dublin tenement, occupied by Seamus Shields and Donald Davoren, disreputable pedlar and ineffectual poet respectively. The latter, greatly perturbed by a rumor, persistent in the locality, that he is a gunman "on the run," Grigson thinks so, Mrs. Henderson is certain of it, and when pretty Minnie Powell also takes the fact for granted regarding her husband as a hero in consequence, he thinks it is about time to play up to the role that has been thrust upon him. When he discovers, however, that an innocent-looking bag which has been casually deposited beneath the pedlar's bed is stuffed with bombs his

## The Delphic Festival

Special Correspondence

Athens, Greece

AT DELPHI, on May 9 and 10, took place the Delphic Festival, organized by the Greek poet, Angelos Sikilianos and his American wife, Mrs. Eva Sikilianos. More than 2000 men and women, representing various nations, gathered to witness the revival of an event which made ancient Delphi famous.

The present festival was a serious attempt to combine these ancient festivals with an effort to attain as nearly as possible the ancient manner of life, and bring to light the progressive and noble elements and concepts of the past which might help in the promotion today of un-

had traveled all over the country, going from village to village, from town to town, and from museum to museum, collecting from antique painted vases her models of costume and rhythmic movements which characterized the age in which Eschylus wrote. She then designed all the costumes of the players and of the forty ocanides whose role in the ancient drama was so important.

The musical part of the program was one of the attractions of the day. Ancient Greek music, with its octaves of many intervals for expressing all the Greek mood, proved unadaptable to modern instruments. So in order to keep the Greek musical tradition, Mr. Sikilianos had made in Germany an organ invented

Leon Meehan, non-in-law of Gene

Two figures in the Dance of the Ocanides.

versal good will. To attain this aim, no ancient play could have been more suitable than "Prometheus Bound," by Eschylus, and for its production no more suitable place could have been chosen than Delphi. "A great religious center which has been freed by time from international dissensions and can serve as a symbol of a higher understanding between nations."

The program of the festival was varied and attractive. The central and unique item of the celebrations was undoubtedly the representation of the Eschylus drama, which gave the spectators a vivid impression of the aesthetic and philosophical life of ancient Greece. The background of the representation, the decorations, the scenic views, the apparel of the actors and the success of the performance, all made the drama still more impressive.

For three years Mrs. Sikilianos

by the Greek musician, Mr. Paschos, who led the choir of the festival.

The Greek peasantry were also asked to take their share in the festival by chanting and dancing to the accompaniment of rustic music.

Gymnastic games were held in the old stadium of Delphi, in which athletes representing various regions of Greece took part. The most stalwart athletes carried heavy words and shields of bronze after the manner of the ancient Greek athletes.

The ancient war dance—Pyrrhos—was sung. Byzantine religious music was played in the ancient theater. Then the "Septira" was danced in commemoration of the combat in which Apollo slew the Python. At the conclusion of the fight which ended in the victory of Phoebus, the god of light, the hymn of Apollo was again chanted, and the festival was over.

All interiors of temples and other historic buildings are genuine. The audience is fascinated by the processions, masked dances, and other native ceremonies.

Herr Helland delivers a short lecture upon his work, and before the film is shown an effective prologue holds the stage. Elise von Csapoly, one of the stars of the State Opera, sings an aria from "Madame Butterfly" amid tasteful scenery. This is followed by a display of Japanese sword practice.

The long expected screen version of Gerhart Hauptmann's powerful drama "Die Weber" is being shown at the Capitol. The play, which was produced some 30 years ago, caused by its revolutionary scenes and influences great indignation in Royal circles. The Kaiser giving up his box at the Deutsches Theater, where it was produced. It portrayed conditions prevailing amongst the Silesian weavers round about 1840.

The film, directed by Friedrich Zelnik, unquestionably follows the lead of the Russian revolutionary film "Armoured Cruiser Potemkin," with one marked difference. While the Russian actors in that wonderful production are not artists in the ordinary sense, but are actually living their own experiences, the actors in "The Weavers" are playing a part.

The acting throughout is admirable, several of Berlin's best artists being in the cast, and the music of Schmitt-Gentner is characteristic. The scenes in which the starving, wretchedly-paid weavers rise in revolt against their wealthy taskmasters aroused tremendous applause, which provoked opposition on the part of others in the audience. In a screen letter at the conclusion Hauptmann dedicates the film to his father.

Jackie Coogan is to be starred by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in a picture called "Buttons," a story of the merchant marine, in which he will play a page boy on a liner. Practically all of the scenery will be made on the Atlantic Ocean and in England.

George Hill, who wrote the story, will also direct it.

The photographing of "The Patent Leather Kid" by Rupert Hughes, in which Richard Barthelmess is to be starred, has been completed. Alfred Santell directed the picture, and Molly O'Day, said to be a new screen find, played the leading feminine role.

Hollywood and Los Angeles are the two wisest cities in the world as

adapted to the exploitation of puppet proclivities and skill.

That puppet, explains why—wholly delightful as the little operas were, in every way, from the looping back of the neat little curtain to the last naively grateful bow of the actors on the stage—some members of the audience, though not all, preferred the concluding variety number, in which a "Haughty Cultural Concert Party" and a performing horse, with his trainer, were delighted to be followed by artists (I speak of the manipulators now) who have observed shrewdly the characteristic movements of all such men, women, and beasts, and have reproduced them with daintily realistic exaggeration, and a quite faithful absurdity, that altogether captivated and charms. For sheer exuberance, and seemingly ecstatic delight in physical motion, the antics of Bill-Bal-Bul upon the slack rope, and of the horn-pipe and other dancers, in other numbers, cannot be matched elsewhere.

P. A.

The seat sale for the open air performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," to be given on Sunday evening at the Forest Hills Stadium, is being held at the Lyceum Theatre, New York. Elisabeth Riedon has been added to the cast. Beatrice Miller will play the role of Puck.

Alexander Gray has been engaged to alternate with Robert Halliday in "The Desert Song" in New York during the summer.

The reconstruction fund for the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon, which is being sponsored by the London Daily Telegraph, now exceeds \$150,000, according to word received by the American Shakespeare Foundation from Viscount Burnham, President of the Memorial Theatre Fund in England. The American organization hopes to raise \$1,000,000. Viscount Burnham wrote that a Turkish flag had been sent to Stratford-on-Avon "that it may take its place with the flag of all the nations as a sign that Turkey is happy to join the world's homage to Shakespeare." Rev. Percival Turkish Ambassador to England, made the presentation.

Production has been started on Douglas Fairbanks' new film, "The Gaucho," for United Artists release. In the cast are Eve Southern and Lope Velez, both leading women; Gustav von Seyffertitz, M. Vavitch, Carlotta Monti, Charles Stevens, Capt. Fred de Silva, Nigel de Bruiler and Al McQuarrie.

Jefferson Theater Workshop

In Portland, Me., recently, the Jefferson Theater Workshop gave an excellent performance of "The Charity Ball," a comedy-drama written many years ago by David Belasco and Henry DeMille. The Workshop group is under the direction of Rowland Edwards, who is also director of the Jefferson Players, a stock organization. During the season Mr. Edwards has given weekly talks on dramatic expression, and the formation of the Workshop was an outgrowth of the interest that he has helped to develop. The Jefferson

at a meeting of West Coast studio executives and employees. Paramount Pictures for the last year were announced as follows: "We're in the Navy Now," "Behind the Front," "The Grand Duchess and the Waiter," "Let's Get Married," "The Vanishing American," "The Quarterback," "The Campus Flirt," "Mantrap," "Kid Boots" and "Floriola River."

NEW YORK, June 9.—At the George M. Cohan Theater, beginning June 6, 1927, Murray Phillips presents his Repertory Theater, with Leo Carrillo, in a revival of "Lombardi, Ltd.," by Frederic and Fanny Hatton. Setting by P. Dodd Ackerman. The cast:

Yvette.....Marian Martin  
Muriel.....Eunice Hunt  
James Hodgkins.....Adele Roy  
An Expressman.....Edward Shaw  
Rita Blane.....Leo Carrillo  
Phyllis Manning.....Rita Vale  
Robert Tarrant.....Beretford Lovell  
Lida Moore.....Audrey Higgins  
Ricardo Tosello.....Philip Ross  
Max Strömberg.....Arthur Rose  
Mrs. Warrington.....Evelyn Carrington  
Eloise.....Barbara Weeks

Murray Phillips is working on an excellent plan in his revival, at popular prices, with as many of the original cast as possible, of plays that were successful a few years back. This plan has often been proposed and discussed. Prof. Clayton Hamilton of Columbia University, several years ago, even went so far as to print a list of 30 plays that he thought worthy of such revival—but Mr. Phillips has been wise enough to actually do the thing proposed.

He has the dramatic literature of the past at his disposal, and if he keeps a steady hand he should be able to build up an activity that will bring a great deal of pleasure to the public and profit to himself. At present in New York he is offering "Kempy" with J. C. Elliott and Ruth Nugent at the Hudson Theater, "Lombardi, Ltd." at the George M. Cohan Theater, and Margaret Anglin comes into the Lyric Theater, June 15 in "A Woman of Bronze."

Mr. Phillips has his new venture, a "repertory theater," and so far that is the only thing wrong with his announcements. It bears no more resemblance to a repertory company than it does to a Wild West show. Three plays with different casts, in three different theaters, is a far cry from a theater playing repertory, no matter how well done the work.

"Lombardi, Ltd." is well staged and well acted throughout by a excellent company, headed by the attractive Leo Carrillo. The play, of a little earlier American period, is pretty continuously laugh-provoking and the large audiences that assemble enjoy it immensely.

Mr. Phillips should be commended for no other reasons than that he presents clean plays and charges only \$2 for his best seats; thus proving that it can be done and pointing an advisable path to financial success for other managers to follow.

F. L. S.

The third series of "One-Act Plays for Stage and Studio" has just been brought out by Samuel French. There is a preface by Percival Wilde. The volume contains 21 plays never before published, including the work of such well-known writers as Paul Green, winner of this year's Pulitzer Prize; George Kelly, Lady Gregory and Percy Mackaye.

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# PROHIBITION: ITS ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL EFFECTS

(Continued from Page 1)

effect of prohibition from the increase normally to be expected as a prosperity reflex incident to a greater freedom of expenditure?

A year ago after the Volstead Act went into effect, the National Confectioners' Association made an investigation of the extent to which various allied industries had benefited from prohibition. According to this association, the candy industry was placed sixth; the other five being savings banks, the soft drink industry, the ice cream industry, the moving picture industry and the theaters, in the order named.

Many people in the candy trade feel that an exaggerated idea of the benefits of prohibition to the industry may bring an excessive number of new firms into the trade, as has already occurred in part. This is well expressed in a letter from the secretary of the Southern Wholesale Confectioners' Association, who says: "Our opinion is that the increase in consumption of sweets was not nearly so great as was expected. In fact, we consider this reasoning, that there would be an increase in consumption of candy, has injured the candy business, resulting in a scramble to get in by many firms who have brought the production capacity of the industry much above the consumption capacity, resulting in lack of profits and failures in some instances."

## Do People Smoke Who Used to Drink?

In the table presented below, one may observe an enormous increase in the amount of cigarettes consumed. There is, nevertheless, a question as to whether the inavailability of liquor has led any considerable proportion of people who used to drink to turn to tobacco.

The consumption of cigarettes increased over 400 per cent in a decade, rising phenomenally from a yearly average of less than 15,000,000,000 a year during 1911-1915, to well over 65,000,000,000 cigarettes during 1921-1925. But if prohibition has had much to do with it, why is there not a proportionate increase in chewing tobacco and in cigars, which were items of predominantly male consumption? Instead, the figures for these show a decline.

The figures may be affected somewhat by the fact that when the saloons were flourishing it was frequently the custom for the abstainer, or the man who had "had enough," to take a cigar instead of a drink. The increase in cigarette smoking suggests the phenomenal spread of the smoking habit among women, and the intensified advertising campaigns put out by the manufacturers of certain conspicuous brands. This is the view gleaned from discussion with various people, but the statistics are presented and the reader may draw his own conclusions.

## PRODUCTION OF CIGARETTES, CIGARS, CHEWING TOBACCO AND SNUFF IN THE UNITED STATES, 1901-1925

| Five-Year Period | Cigarettes Number | Cigars Number | Chewing Tobacco and Snuff (Lbs.) |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 1901-1905        | 2,234,745,000     | 7,229,815,000 | 346,541,000                      |
| 1906-1910        | 2,308,654,000     | 7,342,773,000 | 413,054,000                      |
| 1911-1915        | 14,818,111,000    | 8,141,184,000 | 437,346,000                      |
| 1916-1920        | 41,591,636,000    | 8,175,264,000 | 456,584,000                      |
| 1921-1925        | 65,462,917,000    | 7,256,948,000 | 408,728,000                      |

Exclusive of cigars and cigarettes manufactured from imported tobacco in bonded warehouses. These may be safely omitted because they constitute only a small percentage of the domestic production, amounting in the case of cigars to less than 1 per cent.

## Have Cafeterias Been Increased Since the Abolition of the Saloons?

In pre-prohibition days, saloons in a great many localities were quite generally dispensers of food. While in some cities this function was becoming unimportant, in others it was a very conspicuous part of the saloon's business. The higher class of saloons made a particular feature of good cooking and the sign, "Business Men's Lunch," with the daily menu on a large blackboard outside, was a frequent one. Almost all served sandwiches and similar food that went well with the beverages dispensed. Among saloons patronized by wage-earners of the lower economic strata, "free lunch" was an attraction conspicuously bulletined, and taken advantage of, too, to the limit of the bartender's patience.

Now it is known that saloons have quite generally disappeared and numerous cafeterias of most diverse sorts have sprung up. It is natural to trace a connection. Our purpose is to analyze the situation and see whether such a conclusion is justifiable.

First as to the facts. There is little doubt of the enormous increase of eating places. The Commissioner of Health in New York City reports 20,000 eating establishments under permit in New York City in 1926, as against 14,000 before 1920—an increase of 43 per cent. According to the United States Census estimates, the increase in population in New York City during the period was less than 6 per cent. Similar facts are true of a large number of other cities.

Furthermore, a canvass of the chief firms engaged in supplying cafeteria equipment shows a further increase in cafeterias maintained by industrial concerns for their employees. One of the largest cafeteria equipment houses, located in Chicago, reports that for a few years following prohibition a very marked increase in the number of industrial cafeterias took place.

Now as to the explanation. There can be no authoritative proof, only inference, that the closing of the saloons made for more eating places of the cafeteria type. Of course, there are reasons enough which would explain an increase in eating places aside from prohibition. Omitting the matter of increased population, one can mention the increasing number of commuters, women shoppers and visitors in the larger cities, and the larger number of tourists traveling throughout the country in their cars, as well as the larger proportion of women, married and single, employed in industry.

Then there are certain inherent advantages in the cafeterias themselves, with their attention to sanitation, larger variety and better quality of food, appetizing cooking—often in plain sight of the consumer—cheapness, and, of course, quick service. Then, too, with the restriction of immigration has come an intensification of the servant problem, leading people to eat outside more often. And, of course, the reasons for the establishment by employers of industrial cafeterias are numerous and quite independent of prohibition, though probably stimulated by the pressure of greater need.

Nevertheless, one cannot possibly get away from the fact that the departed saloons were places where some men ate regularly and a great many others occasionally. Can it be possible that hundreds or thousands of such places can be abolished in a city without augmenting the demand at other restaurants and lunchrooms? The writer has asked many people in a position to observe conditions about this matter.

There is some difference of belief concerning the better types of places, but the weight of authoritative opinion is to the effect that the cheaper grades of eating places, catering largely to men, such as "sandwich bars," "coffee pots," and "automats," and some chain lunchrooms have benefited from the patronage of people who formerly got free sandwiches, pretzels and the like in places where the profit was made on the beer.

Dr. Louis I. Harris, Commissioner of Health in New York City, puts the abolition of saloons as third in a list of causes explaining the increase in eating places. Dr. John P. Koehler, Commissioner of Health for Milwaukee, states: "I do not believe that there is any question but that the closing of the old-time saloons has been responsible for the opening of many small lunchrooms in Milwaukee."

We see, therefore, that the abolition of the saloons has resulted in transferring some of the patronage to other lines of business, to ice cream parlors, candy stores, cafeterias and similar places. This probably meant some increase in the demand for labor and services in such substitute places, and increased the opportunities for those displaced with the saloons. While we have been told of several changes of business and occupation of such kind, we have not secured enough information on the subject to present it as more than a probability that, over the country at large, there have been many conversions of that kind. The general subject of saloon property is treated elsewhere.

One of the gravest charges made against prohibition is that it has increased drug addiction. On this issue, a great many sweeping statements have been made. In the next article on "Has Prohibition Increased Drug Addiction?" Professor Feldman will discuss these statements and give the results of the most thorough and up-to-date survey of the subject that has yet been made.

## Sunset Stories

### Two Trees

THERE were two trees that grew near a brook. In winter they went to sleep, and slept standing up, which is a perfectly comfortable way for a tree to sleep. In the spring they woke up, and it is pleasant to think that when the wind blew they talked to each other, so that people thought the sound was just the rustling of the leaves on the two trees; but it was really the two trees talking.

The brook was near a road, where all summer people went by in automobiles and wagons and on foot and on bicycles, and sometimes an automobile stopped and the people got

out and had a picnic beside the brook. The two trees could see them and hear them, and they could also see the road to the white house at the top of the hill. The trees loved the spot, for they had always lived there, and so it was home to them.

Now it was a day in early summer, and the wind was blowing, so that the trees talked together. And when they talked together one tree called the other "Susan," and the other called that tree "Jane."

"There are more and more move-abouts on the road," said the Susan tree. "I mean automobiles, but

"moveabouts" was the only name the trees had for them. "I suppose it won't be long before some of those people get out of their moveabouts and stop for what they call a picnic," "I suppose not, Susan," said the Jane tree. "But I see that the little boys who live in the house on the hill are still there. If you look that way you can see them playing in the yard."

"I see them," said the Susan tree. "It's a glad sight. I don't know what we'd do, Jane, without the little boys in the house on the hill." "It was pretty bad," said the Jane tree, "before they came to live there. Do you remember how, when a moveabout stopped and the people got out with their bags and baskets, used to wonder whether they were good picnicers or bad picnicers?"

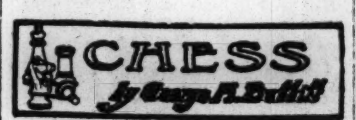
"But some of them were good picnicers," said the Susan tree. "They were," said the Jane tree. "After they'd had their picnic they picked everything up, and when they went away the place was as pretty as it had been before."

"The bad picnicers didn't," said the Susan tree. "Paper bags, empty tin cans—what a mess they made of it! And then the good picnicers wouldn't stop. They just went right on looking for some place that the bad picnicers hadn't spoiled."

"It was a happy day, Jane," said the Susan tree. "When we saw those little boys in the house on the hill coming down the hill with their little express wagon. And how surprised we were when they stopped and began picking up those paper bags and tin cans! And since then they've always kept the place tidy."

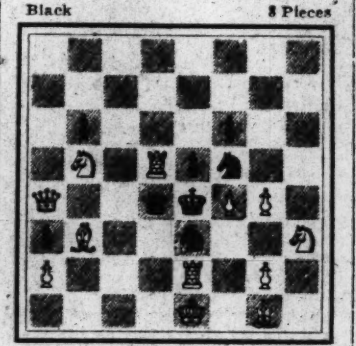
"I guess they'd be pleased if they knew how grateful we are to them," said the Jane tree.

"I guess they would, Susan," said the Jane tree. "And how grateful all the good picnicers are to them too."



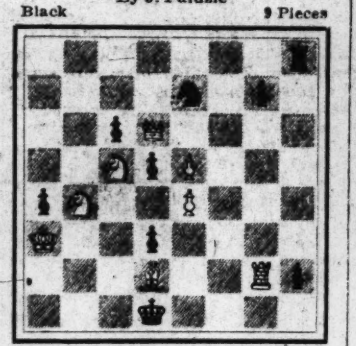
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By John F. Barry, Boston, Mass. Original: Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor.



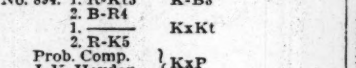
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By J. Pauline. 8 Pieces. White to play and mate in three.



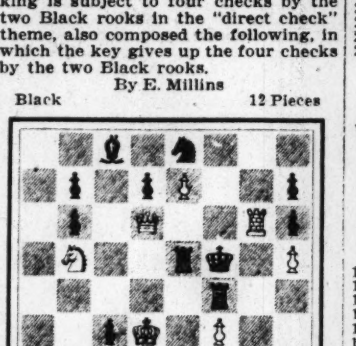
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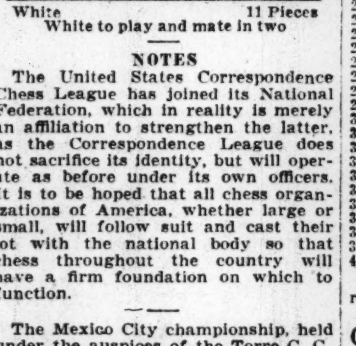
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By J. Pauline. 8 Pieces. White to play and mate in three.



PROBLEM NO. 899

By J. Pauline. 8 Pieces. White to play and mate in three.



PROBLEM NO. 900

By J. Pauline. 8 Pieces. White to play and mate in three.

The Mexico City championship, held under the auspices of the Torre C. C., was won by J. J. Araya. Scores: Araya.....2½, de Tejada.....1½, Bengos.....2½, Arancibia.....1½, Vargas.....2½, Jurado.....1½, Sello.....2½, Vidar.....1½, Soto-Larrea.....2½, Arredondo.....1½, Alv. Tostado.....1½, P. Perez.....2½, Ing. Ramirez.....2½, Brunner.....1½.

The play of Dr. Alekhine against his five opponents in the New York tourney resulted as follows: Lost to Capablanca, 1-0, 3 draws, won from Marshall and Spielmann, 2-0, 2 draws, tied Nimzowitsch, 1-1, 2 draws and Dr. Vidmar, 0-0, 4 draws. Three of his games follow:

ZUKERTORT OPENING

Nimzowitsch White Alekhine Black

1. Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3 2. Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3

3. P-K4 P-K4 4. P-K4 P-K4

5. P-K3 P-K3 6. P-K3 P-K3

7. P-K4 P-K4 8. P-K4 P-K4

9. P-K3 P-K3 10. P-K3 P-K3

11. P-K4 P-K4 12. P-K4 P-K4

13. P-K3 P-K3 14. P-K3 P-K3

15. P-K4 P-K4 16. P-K4 P-K4

17. P-K3 P-K3 18. P-K3 P-K3

19. P-K4 P-K4 20. P-K4 P-K4

21. P-K3 P-K3 22. P-K3 P-K3

23. P-K4 P-K4 24. P-K4 P-K4

25. P-K3 P-K3 26. P-K3 P-K3

27. P-K4 P-K4 28. P-K4 P-K4

29. P-K3 P-K3 30. P-K3 P-K3

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33. P-K3 P-K3 34. P-K3 P-K3

35. P-K4 P-K4 36. P-K4 P-K4

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39. P-K4 P-K4 40. P-K4 P-K4

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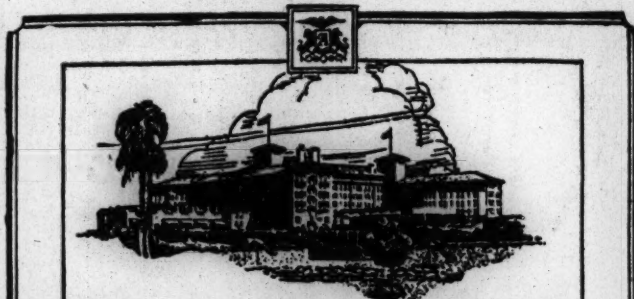
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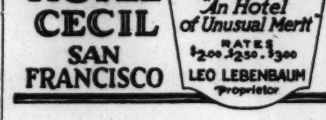


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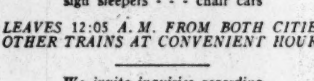
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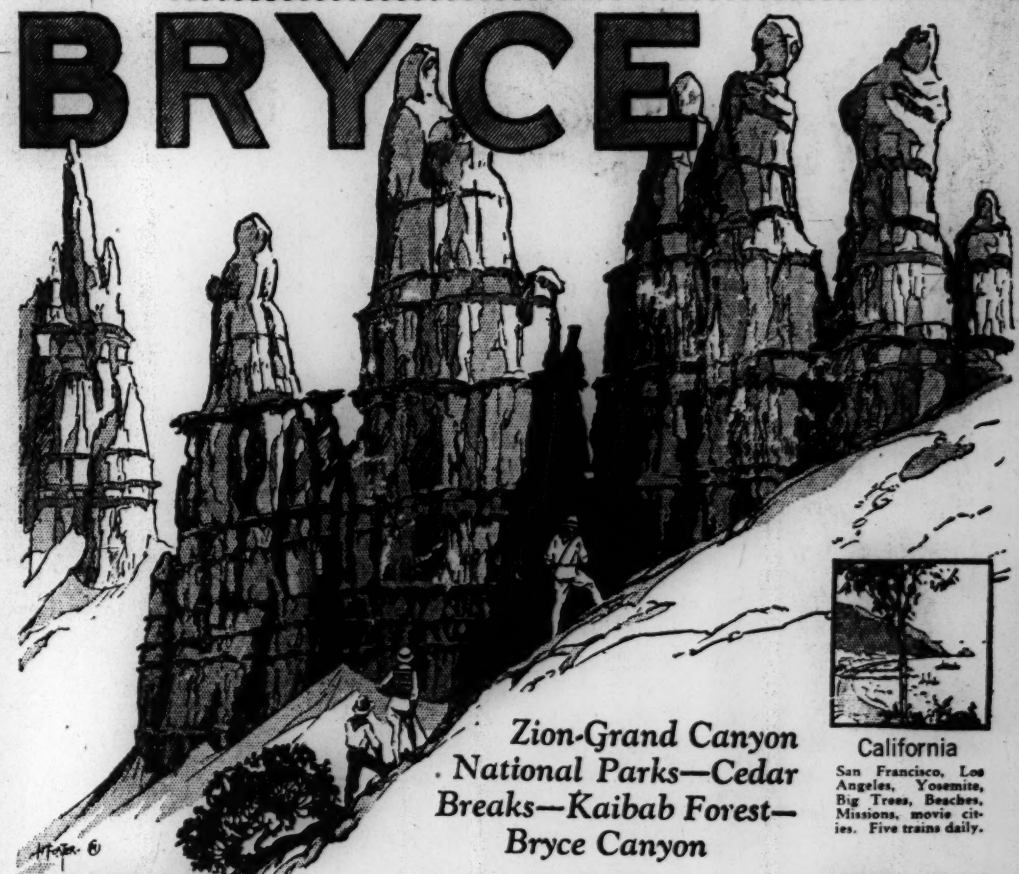
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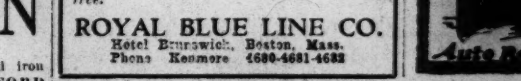
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homes. Kitchens or complete  
kitchens and dining rooms, as you  
prefer.  
Inspection Respectfully Invited  
Daily 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

### The Mayfair

OTIS STALLING, Mgr.  
Phone Plaza 1500

### THE Southland HOTEL

Like a Home  
Light Airy Rooms  
Rates as low as \$2  
day or \$12.50  
per week. All  
with bath. All  
Near R. R. trains—Bus Service at Door.  
1310 Hyde Park Boulevard, CHICAGO  
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### PEORIA

A new hotel—Head-  
quarters for social, civic,  
and business affairs.  
Unsurpassed Service.  
400 Rooms & 400 Baths  
H. Edgar O'Quinn, Mgr.  
HOTEL PERE MARQUETTE  
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

### TACOMA HOTEL, Inc.

Famed the world over for its good food and  
restful surroundings. Gateway to Rainier  
National Park.  
Rates (Single) (Double)  
Without bath \$2.00 to \$3.00 \$3.00 to \$5.00  
With bath \$2.50 to \$3.50 \$3.50 to \$5.50  
MA-5788

### Hotel Cecil

POST STREET  
NEAR MASON  
"The Hotel of Unusual Merit"  
RATES: \$2.00 to \$10.00  
LEO LEBENBAUM, Proprietor

### ST. LOUIS, MO.

### The Gatesworth Hotel

An ideal location with ideal Accommodations  
Hotel Rooms and Residential Suites - Excellent Cuisine.  
Union Blvd. Entrance to Forest Park

### Hotel Avalon

ST. LOUIS, MO.  
A Refined Residential Hotel  
with American and European Plan  
in Quiet Residence District  
Pershing Avenue at 339 Taylor Avenue  
MRS. GEO. J. DIETZ

### PENNSYLVANIA

### Webster Hall

PITTSBURGH, PA.  
"America's Finest Club Hotel"  
Fifth Avenue and Dithridge Street  
In the heart of the famous Schenley Park District.  
700 Rooms Rates—\$2.50 to \$4.00

### Montrose Hotel

High Class Residential and  
Transient Hotel  
40th and Main Sts. Kansas City, Mo.  
Across street from a Christian Science Church.  
Rates Reasonable by Day or Week  
L. J. FITCHER, Prop. Write for Reservation

### CHARLEVOIX BEACH HOTEL

Only hotel directly on Lake Michigan  
A most beautiful resort. Golf, cool, refreshing, pine-scented air. Golf, tennis, swimming, fishing in three lakes, boating. Excellent dance orchestra. Hotel and adjoining cottages have every modern convenience. Excellent meals. Ideal place for the entire family.  
Write for handsome booklet and full information to  
Charlevoix Beach Hotel  
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### OREGON

### HOTEL PORTLAND

PORTLAND OREGON

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PILGRIMS' FIRST LANDING  
100-mile round trip daily  
to Cape Cod on large wireless-equipped iron STEAMSHIP DOROTHY BRADFORD  
Fare—Round Trip \$21 One Way \$11.75  
Leaves Long Wharf, foot of State St., 9:30 A. M.; Sundays, 10, 11 A. M. Boat leaves Wednesday, June 15, at 11 A. M. Ticket Office 4255, State Street, Boston. Ship's Orchestra over WEEI Mondays, 9 P. M.

### ROYAL BLUE LINE CO.

Hotel Blue Line, Boston, Mass.  
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### Between Cleveland and Buffalo

Enjoy a cool, quiet, restful night on Lake Erie on one of the "C&B" Line Steamers.  
A good bed in a clean, commodious stateroom, a long night's sleep and an appetizing breakfast in the morning.  
Rail Tickets between Cleveland and Buffalo are good on our Steamers, leaving each way—every night at 9:00 p. m. and arriving at 7:30 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time)  
Connections for Niagara Falls, Canada and Eastern Points.  
Fare \$5.50  
The Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company  
East 9th St., Cleveland, O.

PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL READ  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR











# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## GO FERS SEEK THE OPEN TITLE

R. T. Jones Jr. Defending National Championship at Oakmont

### CARDS FOR FIRST 18 HOLES

| Player and City                        | Total |
|--|-------|
| Harry Cooper, Sacramento, Calif.       | 74    |
| Larry Nabholz, Sharon, Pa.             | 75    |
| Edward Ray, Great Britain              | 76    |
| T. Jones Jr., Oakmont, Pa.             | 77    |
| P. O. Hart, Marietta, Ga.              | 78    |
| W. W. Crowder, Shreveport, La.         | 79    |
| Jack Forrester, Short Hills, N. J.     | 80    |
| Rock Hutchinson, Chicago, Ill.         | 81    |
| C. R. Wood, Lake Placid, N. Y.         | 82    |
| William Leach, Overbrook, Pa.          | 83    |
| H. Kirkwood, Saginaw, Mich.            | 84    |
| Henry Clark, Stratford, Conn.          | 85    |
| H. H. Hild, St. Louis, Mo.             | 86    |
| Horton Smith, Sedalia, Mo.             | 87    |
| Aubrey Boomer, Great Britain           | 88    |
| George Duncan, Great Britain           | 89    |
| Louis Chappetta, Hartford, Conn.       | 90    |
| Emil Loeffler Jr., Culver City, Calif. | 91    |
| Thomas Stevens, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.      | 92    |
| George Underwood, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.    | 93    |
| John Kelly, New York, N. Y.            | 94    |
| Arthur D. Mene, Great Neck, N. Y.      | 95    |
| Ralph Birch, Bethesda, Md.             | 96    |
| George Mearns, Yonkers, N. Y.          | 97    |
| L. Wolfe, St. Louis, Mo.               | 98    |
| S. Buono, Larchmont, N. Y.             | 99    |
| Robert Stupp, Highland Park, Ill.      | 100   |
| W. R. Bourne, New York, N. Y.          | 101   |
| Frederick Robeson, Great Britain       | 102   |
| H. A. Long, Raleigh, N. C.             | 103   |
| B. R. Kline, Detroit                   | 104   |
| Anthony Manero, Elmwood, N. Y.         | 105   |

OAKMONT, Pa., June 14 (AP)—Over a long, hot, growing hour in wait for the sun to come out, 150 golfers started today on a quiet, lessening day of honor, or both, as the preliminaries leading to the crowning of the open golf champion of the United States were started.

Seventy-two holes of stern competition against par, which gives no quarter and no mercy, are in wait for the best golfers in the United States and Great Britain. A glorious reward at the end was compensation for the hard road to be traveled to attain the objective.

More than 100 professionals, including nine of Great Britain's best stars, outnumbered the dozen amateurs in the competition, but as the long test started the men who make their living at the game were compared for the most rugged competition from those who play for fun.

One amateur was respected more than any professional. Robert T. Jones Jr., Atlanta law student, who holds the cup, has won titles at home and abroad until this year's test, but he went out to defend the title with a competitive style that has caused his name to be mentioned first in every division.

**Rain Interferes With Play**  
Eighteen-hole rounds today and tomorrow, with the final and deciding 36 holes scheduled Thursday, comprised the title test.

A steady rain beat down upon the course at 8 a. m. today, a half hour before the first pair was scheduled to tee off. Heavy clouds and mist hung a gloomy setting for the opening 18 holes.

Finding varieties of trouble after a flashy getaway, Jones, turned in a card of 18, four over par, for the first 18 holes. The champion was off brilliantly with an eight on the first hole. He shot a 225-yard brassie to the green and holed a 35-foot putt. His playing partner, George Underwood, took a 5.

Jones missed a birdie 3 by inches on the 35-yard second, holing for a 4. He also missed a 10-foot putt on the 42nd yard third, his first putt stopping an inch wide of the cup.

**Costs a Six at Fourth**  
On the 53rd yard fourth, Jones' second shot, a brassie, found the edge of a trap just off the green. The ball was in heavy sand and Jones struck disaster for the first time, taking three niblick shots before excavating out of one trap, then another and one to the green. He recovered by sinking a 15-foot putt for a 6, one over par.

Brilliant putting again saved Jones on the fifth, where he sank a 10-foot putt after being over the green on his second. On the sixth, after hooking his iron behind a trap, Jones holed his second within 10 feet of the cup and sank the putt for a par 3.

After a fine pitch to the seventh green, Jones overran the cup by six feet on his first putt and missed coming back, taking 5, one over par. He drove the 233-yard eighth green and holed out for his par 4, one over par.

On the ninth, Jones' second shot went to the left of the green, sending the gallery screaming. Jones missed by an awning. His approach left him an 8-footer which he missed, taking a par 5.

**One Over Par at Tenth**  
It was raining harder as Jones started the homeward nine. He took a 5, one over par, for the tenth after putting his drive in the hole. He missed his par 4 on the eleventh with the aid of a seven-foot putt. The champion got his par on the 621-yard twelfth, although his putt was short of the hole. He holed a 12-footer for a birdie 2 that made him even with par again.

He had a 275-yard drive on the fourteenth and pitched to within 10 feet of the cup, but overran and took a 4.

Jones found all kinds of difficulties on the fifteenth, hooking his drive to a trap, requiring two niblick shots to reach the green and taking three putts for a six, two over par. He lost another shot to par on the 234-yard sixteenth when his chip was 15 feet from the hole. He took a 4. His pitch to the seventeenth again was off the line, but he got down in the regulation 4.

Jones was on the edge of the eighteenth green with his iron second shot. He went seven feet beyond the cup on his first putt, missed, and took his second with his second and took a 5. His card: Out 34 4 4 3 5 5 37 In 4 4 4 4 4 4 35—72

Harry Cooper, of Sacramento, Calif., finishing a few minutes behind Jones, scored 74, two strokes below the champion, and gained a temporary lead over the field. Cooper, like Jones, needed 33 to get home after going out in 35, two under par.

**Takes Six at Tenth**  
Cooper was not dismayed by the rain and did several holes in four and got under perfect figures with two birdies for the first nine. He scored his first birdie at the fourth where he took 4, one over par, after firing a long straight second home. On the fifth, he was trapped with his second, but came out three feet from the pin and got his par 4 after all. He placed his tee shot on the 253-yard eighth, 35 feet from the cup, and got the putt down for a 5, one over par. He had a chance for another birdie at the par 5 fifth, but his approach putt went into the cup and came out again.

Cooper ran into his first serious trouble of the round on the tenth where he took 6 on his first putt, buried in the mud and his third went far over the green. He was content with a par at the eleventh, but got a birdie at the long twelfth which is 621 yards. Here his brassie second was only 30

## Doing of the NATIONAL AMERICAN LEAGUE

| AMERICAN LEAGUE | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|-----------------|-----|------|------|
| New York        | 22  | 23   | .489 |
| Chicago         | 22  | 23   | .489 |
| Philadelphia    | 22  | 23   | .489 |
| Washington      | 22  | 23   | .489 |
| Detroit         | 22  | 23   | .489 |
| Cleveland       | 22  | 23   | .489 |
| Boston          | 22  | 23   | .489 |

### RESULTS MONDAY

St. Louis 2, Boston 0  
New York 14, Cleveland 6  
Philadelphia 1, Detroit 0  
Washington 6, Chicago 0

### GAMES TUESDAY

St. Louis at Boston (postponed).  
Cleveland at New York.  
Detroit at Philadelphia.  
Chicago at Washington.

### YANKES MAKE FIVE HOME RUNS

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—Five home runs by the New York Yankees sent Cleveland down to defeat, here yesterday, 14 to 6. Paschal hit two and Leland Collins and Dugan two apiece. Collins hit came in the sixth with three men on bases. In addition to his home run, Paschal also hit a double and triple and scored five runs. With his club so far ahead in the sixth, Penock eased into a hit and Cleveland scored in the last four innings. Nels hit a home run in the third and Collins hit a home run in the fourth. The Yankees made five home runs in the game. The score: Yankees 14, Cleveland 6.

### WASHINGTON WINS AGAIN

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—Washington made it three straight over Chicago yesterday by winning easily, 6 to 2. Since the Yankees' victory over the Sox here yesterday, the Yankees have won their third in the last seven games. Crowder was invincible, holding the Sox to three hits while his team mates were hitting merrily. Every Washington player had a hit, and the team scored in every inning. The score: Washington 6, Chicago 2.

### ATHLETICS WIN IN NINTH

PHILADELPHIA, June 14 (AP)—A ninth-inning rally enabled Philadelphia to win the game, 7 to 6. A double, single, and base on balls lifted the Athletics to victory. The Athletics scored in the ninth, 7 to 6. The Athletics won their third in the last seven games. The score: Athletics 7, Philadelphia 6.

### VANGILDER STOPS RED SOX

VANGILDER held Boston to five hits yesterday, and the Red Sox lost, 2 to 0. The Athletics' pitcher, Vangilder, was in the game for the first time in the season, but his club's poor hitting in the pinches defeated him. The Athletics scored in the first, second, and third innings. The score: Athletics 2, Boston 0.

### PICK-UPS

W. C. JACOBSON, sent to Cleveland by Boston via the waiver rule, lost no time in getting into the lineup. He replaced Lou Gehrig in center field, who, in turn, replaced Summa in right.

The Boston Braves' former catcher, Jacobson, was in the lineup today. He replaced Lou Gehrig in center field, who, in turn, replaced Summa in right.

Paul Waner hit safely in his seventh straight game. Monday, the Pittsburgh outfielder has made no less than two hits in each of his last five games. His hit in the last game included seven doubles, four triples and two home runs.

Over a week ago, a recruit by the name of Fred Schulte, whose work in spring training was praised highly everywhere, was named to the Boston Braves' team. He has hit safely in every game, and he has hit home runs in every game. He has hit home runs in every game.

Including Monday's game the Yankees have made 10 home runs in the last three games.

The two collegians, Ohio State graduates, M. K. Karow '27 and A. R. Tarver '28, who played in the 1926 season, are expected to be signed.

A number of collegians are coming to the American League. Most of the schools are near closing and more college players are expected to be signed.

Now that the Yankees have secured the first of the Chicago White Sox as a likely leader in the National League, Pittsburgh and Chicago will meet Thursday in the most crucial series of the National season to date.

**THE COUNTRY TIES BRAE BURN**  
On Monday, the Country Club Country Club defeated Brae Burn Country Club in a match play contest. The Country Club won 2 to 1.

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## LONG PADDLES FOR YALE'S FOUR EIGHTS

Governor Will View Race—President's Yacht to Attend

### GALES FERRY, Conn., June 14 (AP)

The four Yale crews went out on the river for long paddles at 11 a. m. yesterday, the coaches devoting their attention to developing a small stroke throughout the boats.

F. V. Chappell, chairman of the Yale-Harvard regatta committee, announced last night that the Department of Commerce had given permission for the suspension of navigation on the river above the railroad bridge during the race, subject to regulations of the coast guard.

The coast guard will permit traffic up and down the river until one hour before the race and will reopen the river a half-hour after the contest.

It was announced that the President's yacht Mayflower will be on the river the day of the race, but it has not been known who will be on board.

John H. Trumbull of Connecticut will watch the race from a coast guard boat at the finish post. Because S. S. Quarrier '28, No. 4 in the Yale variety crew did not row yesterday, D. T. Bartholomew '28 was moved from No. 6 to take his place. H. S. Griggs '28, who stroked the Yale crew, will be the only one-half team from taking away the lead of the Yale crew in the league race.

### RACING STARTS FOR HARVARD OARSMEN

RED TOP, Conn., June 14 (AP)—The Harvard variety and junior variety crews paddled down stream to the three-mile mark last night and on the return to the boathouse tried several times to make the eight-mile race at a 42-stroke rate.

The freshman crew paddled down stream to the three-mile mark last night and on the return to the boathouse tried several times to make the eight-mile race at a 42-stroke rate.

The variety will have another time trial tonight and the freshman and second variety boats will take part in the same race.

All four crews spent the morning in an attempt to achieve more smoothness in their rowing. The first and second variety crews went out together, each rowing about six miles, intermittently, at a slow pace, while the freshman crew rowed at a steady stroke. The freshman and combination crews went out separately, and were put through the same work as the variety rowers.

### JEROME LANG CHOSEN DAVIS CUP CANDIDATE

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—Jerome Lang, star New York, former Columbia University tennis player, has been chosen to represent the United States in the Davis Cup tennis tournament.

Lang's excellent play in early season tournaments guided the decision of the Davis Cup committee. He is No. 11 on the national ranking list.

With the addition of Lang the personnel of the Davis Cup squad will consist of William Tilden, No. 1, and William Johnston, No. 2, and William Johnston, No. 3, and William Johnston, No. 4, and William Johnston, No. 5, and William Johnston, No. 6, and William Johnston, No. 7, and William Johnston, No. 8, and William Johnston, No. 9, and William Johnston, No. 10, and William Johnston, No. 11, and William Johnston, No. 12, and William Johnston, No. 13, and William Johnston, No. 14, and William Johnston, No. 15, and William Johnston, No. 16, and William Johnston, No. 17, and William Johnston, No. 18, and William Johnston, No. 19, and William Johnston, No. 20, and William Johnston, No. 21, and William Johnston, No. 22, and William Johnston, No. 23, and William Johnston, No. 24, and William Johnston, No. 25, and William Johnston, No. 26, and William Johnston, No. 27, and William Johnston, No. 28, and William Johnston, No. 29, and William Johnston, No. 30, and William Johnston, No. 31, and 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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

### Economic Nationalism

MOST people have realized the political troubles which have been brought upon the world by excessive nationalism. Nations have become so overinterested in themselves, their language, culture, rights and ambitions that they have largely lost any effective sense that they are members of a great human family and that they owe just as much to other nations as they owe to themselves. Indifference, fear and suspicion have taken the place of brotherhood, co-operation and love. Nationality in its right place is an ennobling enlargement of the loyalty of the family so that it includes all the other members of the state and ought to reckon the service that a nation can render to the rest of the world on a level with what it can do for itself.

There is no sphere in which nationalism in its extreme forms has found greater expression than the economic. Nations, as the Great War showed, can act with unselfish devotion to high international causes in the political sphere. But when it comes to economic policy, consideration of any other interest than a selfish one seems to be extraordinarily rare. The economic conference held recently at Geneva under the auspices of the League of Nations brought out clearly how intensely self-centered the economic policies of all nations have been since the war and how inevitably their selfish policies have worked out to their own detriment as well as to the detriment of their neighbors, facts which made imperative the need of a change in attitude all around.

The report of the conference was necessarily very carefully worded. Documents which represent a compromise between many opinions are seldom vivid in phraseology and point. For instance, what unanimity could be expected from 200 representatives of most of the countries of the world on such a contentious issue as protection or free trade. None the less, the measure of agreement reached by the conference was very remarkable and certainly goes much further than even its most sanguine supporters expected before it assembled. The conference was unanimous and emphatic in its denunciation of many of the obstacles to trade which had been imposed, especially in Europe immediately after the war, and while expressing no judgment on the vexed question of protection or free trade, was no less unanimous and emphatic that greater freedom of trade would be of benefit to all nations both individually and collectively.

Few thoughtful persons will dispute these conclusions. But however desirable for the prosperity of the world as a whole it might be if tariff barriers of every kind were pulled down and universal free trade were to become the rule, such a consummation is virtually impossible today because world prosperity is not the only or in many cases the most important consideration. Nations differ in civilization, in characteristics, in their needs, and in most cases tariffs of some kind seem to be as necessary in our present-day stage of development as armies or navies or police. They are the means by which nations make good the disadvantages of their geographical position, or develop the beginnings of a manufacturing industry, or protect the standard of living of their workers.

What the economic conference has done has been to stop the tendency since the war to let economic nationalism run riot, by pointing out its obviously evil consequences, especially to those who yield to it, and to mobilize and give direction to that considerable but hitherto disorganized body of opinion which recognizes that both world prosperity and world peace require a definite but sane movement toward freer international trade. Seven years ago the Brussels financial conference passed a number of resolutions about the steps necessary to the financial rehabilitation of Europe, resolutions which seemed quite Utopian at the time, but which are now almost universally in operation. It may be much more difficult to secure equivalent action on the resolutions of the Geneva Economic Conference. But if the conference has called a halt to that reckless nationalism in economics which overtook almost all nations after the war and has made statesmen everywhere realize that economically as well as politically nations must think of the economic well-being of other nations as well as of their own, it will have made a real contribution not only to the prosperity but to the peace and unity of the world.

### Thirty Years of Consular Service

THE United States Consul-General to Canada, John Gilman Foster, has recently been the recipient of some encouraging tokens of Canadian esteem. He is retiring after thirty years of continuous service in Canada as Consul-General. He had some years of experience in public life in the State of Vermont before moving to Halifax in 1897 to serve the United States in a new capacity. After a few years, the Consul-General's headquarters were transferred to Ottawa, where they have been ever since. There have been many changes of administration at Washington in the last thirty years, and notably in the United States Consular Service. It is a tribute to the conscientious work of the Consul-General in Canada that he has retained office without interruption during the whole of that eventful period in the Dominion's growth.

At a Canadian Club meeting held a few days ago in the Dominion capital, in honor of Mr. Foster, many distinguished Canadian citizens attended, including leading representatives of both political parties, Cabinet Ministers, the Prime Minister, Mackenzie King, and the Governor-General of Canada, Viscount Willingdon. Mr. Foster's services to the cause of international good understanding were eulogized in high terms by Canadian speakers. They spoke of him as an American citizen who had made many friends for the United States in Canada. In response, Mr. Foster expressed high regard for Canada. He has seen the Dominion make great progress, and has reason to feel well satisfied with the evidence of steadily improv-

ing relations as well as of a wonderful growth in commerce between Canada and the United States, in the thirty years of service which he has truly given to the people of both countries. Among the legislative measures that have contributed much toward friendship, Mr. Foster made particular reference to the Disarmament Agreement of 1817 and to the treaty of 1909, establishing the International Joint Commission which is authorized to investigate any dispute that may arise between the United States and Canada.

Mr. Foster spoke also of the Canadian Club, which was founded in 1903, the year that he arrived in Ottawa. He described it as an institution which is rendering a fine national service to Canada and, indeed, an international service. Mr. Foster has attended the meetings of the club faithfully as a listener since it began twenty-four years ago. As well as eminent Canadian speakers, and visitors from Great Britain and other distant lands, he has heard constructive messages from outstanding citizens of the United States at the Canadian Club, including William H. Taft, Elihu Root, Charles W. Eliot, John D. Rockefeller Jr., as well as a number of others. In accordance with the traditional policy of the United States Consular Service, Mr. Foster has himself avoided making speeches. Probably the majority of members of the Canadian Club in Ottawa heard him for the first time, when they came out in numbers to do him honor recently. He is retiring with the esteem and regard of the people among whom he has served so well, which is surely evidence that he has served the United States well too.

### A Convincing Object Lesson

A SPECIAL cable to the New York Times credits Roland Boyden with a very astute remark addressed to the Soviet delegates to the recent economic conference. Not unnaturally these delegates were consuming a good deal of time with the contention that they represented an entirely distinct economic system, different from that in force in the rest of the world, and wholly incompatible with what they called the capitalistic régime. Wearying of the prolongation of discussion along this line, Mr. Boyden closed the discussion by saying:

Members of this committee realize perfectly that you are experimenting with a new economic system in Russia, but I know I can speak for all of them as well as for myself when I say that we are very glad indeed that you are conducting the experiment in your own country.

This was a perfectly courteous retort, free from either prejudice or hostility. Perhaps as the rumblings of the conflict between Communistic and capitalistic systems of endeavor have been going on for almost a century, it is just as well that there is one country in which the test of the former system can be made. That is to say, it may be as well for all other countries as the one in which that problem is being painfully worked out. Certainly it is a fact that, notwithstanding the endeavors, sometimes open, sometimes sinister and underhanded, of the Bolshevik leaders to advance the world revolution of which they talk so much, the real effect of the object lesson presented by Russia has been to end Socialist propaganda in a very great measure in every prosperous country.

Twenty years ago the preaching of Socialism in the United States, for example, was a favorite indoor sport even among people whose financial and social conditions were such that any change in the prevailing economic system would have entailed a positive sacrifice to them. Today there are hardly enough parlor Socialists to merit a count. The Socialistic and Communistic wings of the Labor organizations are in complete eclipse. The I. W. W. appears to have vanished. The strongest argument to be presented to either working man or business man against the Socialistic theory is to point to Russia. It is fortunate, as Mr. Boyden said, that the experiment could be carried out in the country of the Bolsheviks alone.

### Prohibition and Prosperity

IN THE current issue of the Labor Review published by the United States Department of Labor appears an analysis of the report submitted by the British industrial delegation which visited America in 1926. The report pointed out the reasons for the industrial prosperity in the United States, and the Department of Labor's account says: "Prohibition is mentioned as having affected prosperity by diverting large sums into the purchase of commodities, and by having increased regularity of attendance at work."

This testimony merely confirms what all fair surveys have stressed. The same facts were testified to by numerous witnesses who appeared before the committee of the United States Senate which investigated the operations of the prohibition law in 1926. Those facts have since been analyzed and presented again in the prohibition survey by Professor Feldman now being published in The Christian Science Monitor. The same thought is this time spread permanently on the records of the Department of Labor.

The quality of the material prosperity in the United States has recently been the subject of many formal and informal inquiries. Not the least in importance have been those which have been prosecuted on the behalf of alien interests. That makes the British industrial report the more important. The chairman of the British mission was Sir William Mackenzie, a lawyer and writer on questions of law and government, who had taken a prominent part in a number of arbitration and conciliation proceedings. Associated with him were six others, representing employers and workers. The mission visited sixteen cities in Canada and fifty-two industrial centers in the United States between Oct. 13 and Dec. 11, 1926. They filed a unanimous report with the British Parliament on March 18, 1927, in which the significant analysis of the prosperity in the United States was cited.

The freedom of the markets within the United States affords a wide distribution of commodities. The regularity of employment results in a stabilization of manufacturing costs and, which is most important, maintains a constant market for goods. Under the present circumstances employers can plan their production much further ahead and in this planning have found a most

excellent check to the violence of the so-called "cycles" of prosperity and industrial depression that have been so notable in past history. It is doubtful whether this same consistency of operations would have been possible without the prohibition law being on the statute books.

### Vacation Time in New England

NEW ENGLAND is sweeping off the steps preparatory to opening the front door to the summer vacationists. The spring cleaning has been completed, the house set in order, the garden planted and the sign, "Tourists Accommodated," placed conspicuously in the parlor window.

Many years have elapsed since New England came into national prominence as a summer vacation ground. Perhaps it was the wild grandeur of the White Mountains in New Hampshire, or the restful influences of the green pastures and hillsides of Vermont, or the picturesque lakes and streams of Maine, or the aristocratic Berkshires in Massachusetts, that provided the impetus for the original movement, but whatever it was, New England has become, in a large measure, the summer playground of the Nation.

To be sure there is an important underlying element, aside from the great variety of its natural attractions and the tang of its air, which has helped materially to bring to New England its prestige as a summer vacation land. The progenitors of millions of persons in the United States were New Englanders, and this great group furnishes thousands of the tourists who annually visit New England not only to enjoy its attractions but also to do homage to the home of their forefathers.

And so when the schools and colleges close, New England will be ready for the inflow which is sure to follow. In best "bib and tucker" and with motherly attention to all the details which make the visitor feel "right 'tome," New England has "aired out" the spare room, "set the table" and tacked up on the pantry wall all those "cookin' recipes" that called for so many encores from last summer's boarders.

In the meanwhile the more sophisticated areas in New England, the parts which have developed great colonies of summer folk, where the modern hotel provides all those extraneous conditions which many persons demand, are sending forth an appeal it will be hard to resist.

### A Flag Sesquicentennial

WHILE the story of the flag of the United States is known in a general sort of a way, relatively few probably realize that today represents a particularly important anniversary in its eventful history. During 1776 and 1777 a number of flags with thirteen stripes came into use and the need of a definite national emblem was realized, one reads in the little booklet, "Etiquette of the Stars and Stripes," put out by the National Americanization Committee of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. In consequence, on June 14, 1777, Congress passed an act stating "that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

Thus June fourteenth, of this year, represents the sesquicentennial of the flag of the American Union. The new flag was first displayed on land at Fort Stanwix, New York, and it remained the national standard until 1795. The next change became necessary from the fact that Vermont and Kentucky had become states, in consequence of which on Jan. 13, 1794, Congress voted that the flag should have fifteen stripes and fifteen stars. It was this flag, concerning which Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner" in 1814.

The flag of the United States is the third oldest of the national standards of the world, and it is fitting to recall at this time George P. Morris' lines:

"A song for our banner?"—The watchword recall  
Which gave the Republic her station;  
"United we stand—divided we fall!"  
It made and preserves us a nation!

### Editorial Notes

The New York News recently published an editorial article on "Censorship of the Press? Well, Why Not?" It contained certain statements which those who have in the past vigorously combated any limitation of the privileges of a so-called free press may find it difficult to answer satisfactorily, if they are honest in their intent. "We hate bureaucracy," it read in part, continuing, "We hate the suppression of free speech. But unless the minds of the children of New York are to be drenched in obscenity, it seems to us that a censorship of the press as well as the theater must come." This censorship, of course, it explains, should extend only to matters of common decency; free speech as to public affairs must be as free as now. Here is a paragraph which strikes one as sensible:

We believe if publishers give the matter thought they will see that such a censorship would not better the papers which wished to stay within the liberal bounds of decency. It would restrain only those that wanted to go beyond the limit. And in the long run, even these would profit from being held in check.

If the plans mature which are at present being made for a pilgrimage to New England of several hundred members of the Congregational Church in England in June, 1928, it should mean that thereby considerable help will be furnished toward the upbuilding of that Anglo-American fellowship which is of such great importance today. And if a return visit is made in 1929 or 1930 by American Congregationalists, the bond thus being forged should be measurably strengthened. The primary purpose of the visit to the United States is to see Plymouth Rock and other spots associated with the settlements of the Pilgrim Fathers. Incidentally, the visitors will make a trip to Niagara Falls, Washington, Philadelphia and New York in the course of the two weeks' trip planned. Presumably the return visit will center around Plymouth, Eng., and include likewise London and other notable centers. In any event, these international visits are among the finest means for promoting friendly relationships and kindly feeling.

### The Saloon at Its Best

By CRAWFORD VAUGHAN, ex-Premier of South Australia

A BOSTON University professor and his wife recently traveled to Australia via Panama on the same ship as a lady friend of mine. They were staunch anti-prohibitionists. They spoke as ones having authority. They had seen America wet and dry. My friend, who is a keen young business woman of Sydney, with an unshakable belief in Volstead and his works, was not to be dislodged from her prohibitory faith even by a Boston professor and his wife.

All the way to Australia the battle raged. The ship discharged its passengers at Brisbane and a day later the professor and his wife sought out my friend and said, "We want to tell you frankly that we are for Volstead from now on." "How long have you been this way?" asked the amazed Australian lady. "For twenty-four hours or so," replied the professor, "why, we've seen more drunkenness in Brisbane in one day than you'd see in America in a year. We had forgotten what John Barleycorn was really like until we came to your shore!"

Those disinterested Americans who really think that all they need so as to make them happy is a return to conditions as they existed before 1919 (when I was in the States), ought to come to a country like Australia or New Zealand where they will see the saloon at its best. They will begin to realize what Volsteadism had spared them.

There are probably no countries in the world where the licensing of liquor bars should make a better showing than in the antipodes. The Australasian peoples, as nations go, make up a sober country. Being over 95 per cent British born they constitute law-abiding communities. As states, they have not passed their virile youth. Their resources are almost illimitable. Poverty, though not unknown, is not the common lot of any considerable section of the workers.

High rates of pay, short hours, good industrial conditions, give none of the usual excuses for drunkenness that may obtain "in the warrens of the poor" of more crowded lands. In such happy social surroundings, the saloon has a real chance of showing what it can do to meet social needs and to solve an age-long problem. Our liquor propaganda is always letting us know how lawless America has become since the saloon was abolished.

Lawlessness is a question of comparison. No law is completely crime or offense proof. Today I looked up the figures of liquor lawlessness in New South Wales. The police records show that apart from drunkenness there were 4170 convictions in 1925 for violations of the liquor laws of this State. Our total population is 2,000,000. On a population basis, apart from drunkenness, there should have been 239,775 convictions for the violations of the liquor laws of the United States, with its 115,000,000 population in 1925. That figure alone would put it on a level as a bootleg community with this saloon-ridden state. I find there were only 72,000 convictions. In other words, the prohibition laws of America are three times better observed than are the liquor laws in sober, sunny Australia.

The figures for drunkenness are still more illuminating. In New South Wales, with a population of 2,000,000, there were 29,000 convictions for drunkenness. In New York City, where there is no state enforcement law and where 65 per cent of the people are foreign born, the convictions were a little over 9000 in a population of 6,000,000. There should have been 90,000 convictions for drunkenness instead of 9000 to put America on a level with New South Wales.

It is too bad for statistics to play tricks like this, but the sad fact remains that if New York is wet, New South Wales is a deluge. One cannot forget, too, that under pro-

hibition one drunken offender out of ten may escape arrest, and it is undeniable that here in Sydney, where drunkenness is regarded as a habit rather than as a crime, only one drunken man out of ten is arrested.

Further, as Prof. Irving Fisher points out, under prohibition with the greater toxicity of bootleg liquor, the ratio of drunkenness to liquor consumed is far greater than under license with its pure Scotch, and Australian beer.

We are told from time to time of the colossal cost of prohibition enforcement. The cables inform us that America is spending as much as \$12,500,000 on its prohibition laws this year apart from the coast guard upkeep. Reduced to a population quota this works out at about 10 cents a head, but if receipts in fines are deducted it is far less than the price of a pint of beer a person.

Our annual liquor bill costs us \$5-odd a head (Australia at wholesale rates). We spend \$31,000,000 a year (whole sale) on liquor among a population of 6,000,000, and the cost of enforcement is additional. You spend \$2,500,000 on enforcement in a population of 117,000,000, plus, let us add to be fair, the value of bootleg liquor which at worst, according to Prof. Irving Fisher, amounts to \$60,000,000.

With all this thrown in, American liquor consumption amounts to about \$2.25 a head in the United States with prohibition at its worst, against \$5 a head in Australia with the saloon at its best.

Certainly there is the crime wave in the United States to account for. We have, however, just been having our little crime wave which the minister who introduced the wettest liquor bill we have had for a long time says is due to lack of parental control. It certainly can't be due to prohibition.

Our criminals are mild-mannered gentry compared with the Chicago bandit, but most of our go-getters of other people's goods are confirmed bottle men who couldn't possibly get away with it like the dry desperado of your big cities. That certainly is one thing against prohibition. It makes even the criminal more efficient.

The workers of Australia are beginning to ask what is the matter with a social system which gives them increasing wage rates but no increase in purchasing power. The Australian wage rate for the average male has gone up by 42s. a week since 1911, but the official Year Book discloses the fact that all but 2s. 6d. of this has been absorbed in the increased cost of living. High wages and rising costs of production and of living are continually chasing each other like a dog chasing its own tail. To achieve this 2s. 6d. a week genuine rise in fourteen years, the labor forces have lost \$13,000,000 in wages through strikes and lockouts.

Americans know the figures of America's wage increase better than I do. It would seem from your "Statistical Abstract" that since 1919 while wages have risen 46½ per cent, wholesale prices have fallen 28½ per cent; an actual rise of 75 per cent in the effective wage against 4.6 per cent true rise in Australia.

What Australia is suffering from is a lack of knowledge of what prohibition really is. What America appears to suffer from is a lack of knowledge as to what the return of the saloon would actually involve.

A few more university professors need to travel to see the saloon at its best in Australia, and a few more Industrial Commissioners from Australia need to pass through the Golden Gate and see "Prohibition at its worst" in the Irving Fisher sense of that phrase. Meanwhile we are being deluged with "real" liquor and fictitious "facts," both manufactured by the liquor magnates of poverty stricken wet Europe, and both about as demoralizing as everything else connected with John Barleycorn.

### The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

LITERARY men and women in particular have been fascinated by the cat, and a representative anthology of their writings on this animal would be voluminous. Now in Paris the favorite cats of well-known authors are being brought together. The Cat Club of France is holding its show and some handsome specimens of the feline race are to be seen. Such shows are common enough, but it is surely the first time that a special section devoted to "literary" cats has been arranged. It was Mme. Marcelle Adam who made the proposal which was instantly accepted. On the jury sits Colette, the famous woman writer, who herself exhibits a couple of magnificent cats. Other exhibitors are Claude Farrère, Pierre Benoit, Francis Carco, Charles Derennes, J. J. Frappa, and Arthur Bernède, the popular serialist.

Sometimes the Comédie-Française is reproached with being conservative. It is a reproach which is not deserved. During the past few years a number of "advanced" plays have been produced, hardly in method and in idea. Now Jean Cocteau, the most original and it must be confessed often the most incomprehensible of French writers, is to be asked to contribute to the repertory. One of the members of the Comédie-Française expressed in an article the opinion that Cocteau should present a piece to the reading committee. But the director of the comedy has gone further. He has ordered work from Cocteau and it is believed that the author of *Antigone* (modern version) intends to make an adaptation of *Oedipus*.

The fashion of bobbed hair has enormously increased the number of coiffeurs in Paris. In 1914 there were only twenty hairdressing establishments exclusively for women. Now there are 500. There are, of course, many more salons where women may have their hair dressed, but as these places are for men as well as women it may be supposed that they are less fashionable. They total 2500. The 500 specialize in cutting and arranging women's hair, and therefore it is obvious that bobbed hair needs much more attention than long hair. Foreigners are, for the most part, employed as coiffeurs—the majority being Spaniards and Italians.

The wonderful Monet Exhibition is now opened. In the building of the Tuileries Gardens sixteen large panels which form part of the famous *Nymphs* series are arranged around a specially lighted room. Claude Monet, the master of the Impressionist School, began them in 1904 at Giverny. They are full of light and its reflections, and these paintings of flowers and pools are perhaps the most characteristic works Monet ever did. M. Clemenceau, the closest friend of Monet, induced Monet to present his paintings to the state and the state to accept them. The former French Premier personally satisfied himself that everything was in order before the inaugural ceremony.

French politicians are becoming extremely active as authors. President Gaston Doumergue is to publish "Paroles Républicaines"—presumably a collection of speeches. Georges Clemenceau has followed his study of "Démocrates" with an immense philosophical work entitled, "Au Soir de la Pensée." André Tardieu has given us his book about Franco-American relations. Edouard Herriot not long ago wrote about the Normandy Forest. Raymond Poincaré is engaged on the fourth volume of his *Mémoires* in the intervals of his strenuous labors. Aristide Briand, the least literary of ministers, though the greatest orator, has consented to dictate his *Mémoires*, and in addition his peace speeches will soon appear.

The Senate has taken further steps to prevent the destruction of historical monuments. It has amended the text of the law which has been directed against vandalism, because it was found to be inadequate, and public opinion

has made itself loudly heard. Public art treasures, interesting buildings, and so forth, have been dispersed and sold and exported. Indignation has been aroused and a campaign has been pursued. Now the law as amended lays down, among other things, that whenever a building of artistic beauty or historic association is dismantled, the Minister of Fine Arts may take measures to recover the missing relics and where possible have them restored, the cost to be borne by those judged responsible for the disappearance, whether they be buyers or sellers.

There is something appealing to many in the sound of the name Marie-Antoinette. Neither Marie nor Antoinette taken separately is especially attractive, but together they have connotations that make an almost irresistible appeal. One may take this or that view of the character of the French Queen, but somehow she has a perennial fascination. In the room where the Treaty recognizing the Independence of the United States was signed at Versailles, and in the adjoining rooms, a Marie-Antoinette Exhibition has been organized. The objects have been collected from various museums and from private collections. There are interesting portraits of the Queen before and after her arrival in France. Her boots and knickknacks and other belongings have been brought together with discrimination. Above all there are exhibits connected with her imprisonment in the Conciergerie where she awaited her trial.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their authenticity, and this Board does not hold itself or its readers responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Regarding the Flag of Canada

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent editorial entitled, "The South African Flag Issue," you fell into what was perhaps a natural error when you said, "Australia and Canada have distinctive national flags of their own."

The national flag of Canada is the Union Jack and none other. It is the flag which is flown over every naval and military station and all public buildings. It is also the only flag proper to be used by every private British subject in Canada, on residence or place of business, and it is in general use for such purposes.

The flag to which you doubtless referred is the Canadian Red Ensign, which is simply the British Red Ensign with the arms of Canada in the fly. It is the distinctive flag of the Canadian mercantile marine, but is not intended or authorized to be used on land and is not a national flag. To this there is but one exception, or possibly two. The Canadian High Commissioner in London is authorized to fly it to designate the Dominion he represents, and I suppose the new Canadian Minister at Washington uses it for a similar purpose, although I have not seen the regulations governing the latter.

And as I understand it, what is true of Canada in this respect is similarly true of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, although the present Government of the last seems to create a partial exception.

The Union Jack is very appropriately used as the national flag of every British country. It is not the flag of the British Sovereign (that is the Royal Standard), but is the national flag of the British people wherever found. Space does not permit any recital of its history, but its growth has accompanied the development of British parliamentary institutions, and it stands particularly for those ideals of free, representative, responsible government, recognized in all the world as peculiarly British; and no more fitting emblem of true democracy and freedom can be found.

J. A. V. PRESTON,  
Local Registrar, Supreme Court of Ontario.  
Orangeville, Ont., Can.